CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B. 1065

HAVE YOU EVER HEARD?
ANNUAL BONUS PER Rs. 1000
WHOLE LIFE Rs. 62-8-0
ENDOWMENT Rs. 60-0-0
FOR PROSPECTUS AND REPRESENTATION APPLY
MUTUAL ASSURANCE CORPN. BARODA

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

PROF. GAJJAR'S
LIQ. IODINE TERCHLORIDE
Best internal antiseptic, 33 per cent. more powerful than Phenol as germicide.
Price Re. 1/- per 1 oz.
THE IONIC PHARMACY,
Chira Bazar, Bombay, 2.

VOL. XXV NO. 151 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Gloomy Prospects For Indian Railways

No Substantial Economies Possible

Surcharge On Coal To Be Raised

No Reduction In Salaries And Wages Or Rates And Charges

Improved Amenities For 3rd Class; Reduction Of 1st Class Accommodation; More Contact With Press And Public; Increased Advertising; Rooting Out Dishonesty And Incivility Of Staff; Co-ordination Of Rail And Road Transport

The report of the Indian Railway Inquiry Committee has just been published. While stating that in their ability to pay 4 per cent. on their capital the Indian State-owned railways compare very favourably with other large railway systems throughout the world, the Committee takes a gloomy view of the prospective railway earnings. It does not think that railways, after providing for depreciation, are likely to earn over a period of years, more net revenue than will serve to meet their interest charges. It is also unable to point to any economies of first class magnitude at present realisable.

The principal recommendations in the Report bear upon the possibility of increasing revenue, and the adoption of these recommendations will involve initial expenditure, as for instance, on the development of commercial department, or the provision of improved contact with the press and the public or an increased advertising.

Among the economies suggested are acceleration of passenger trains, closing of unremunerative branch lines; of the New York Publicity office and utilising the saving for the development of third class travel.

The Committee recommends reducing first class accommodation and combining first and second class accommodation.

It finds that in many cases administrations have been too lavish in their capital expenditure.

It does not approve of a general cut in wages and salaries and considers it inequitable that the new scales of pay should be applied with immediate effect to the existing staff.

It does not consider that there is a case for reducing the salaries of gazetted officers. It recommends the extension of the purchase of railway stores through the Indian Stores Department.

It suggests that a vigorous campaign should be initiated to root out dishonesty and incivility from among the staff.

As a measure for raising revenues it recommends raising the surcharge on coal from 12 1/2 per cent. to 15 per cent. with a maximum of Re. 1 per ton. it does not recommend any general reduction in rates and charges.

Regarding railway and Road competition it considers that no restrictions should be imposed on road transport which would unfairly hamper its development and suggests that railways should have full powers to run road service.

It finds that police control of road traffic is inadequate. It recommends fixed time-tables and fares for road passenger vehicles. It estimates that the loss of railway traffic due to road competition which is now Rs. 4 1/2 crores will be doubled if adequate measures are not taken to co-ordinate rail and road transport. As measures to meet competition it suggests faster passenger trains, better connections, more intensive services and improved amenities for lower class passengers.

It urges the importance to the railways of increasing their popularity.

It recommends that Government should defer taking over Company-managed railways.

It considers that railways should no longer be looked to as a possible source of revenues for the relief of general taxation, but that every effort should be directed towards enabling the railways to maintain full solvency.

It recommends that political interference in the affairs of the Federal Railway Authority must be avoided and that the headquarters of the Authority and the Railway Board should be at Calcutta.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY TO BE FREE FROM POLITICAL INTERFERENCE

The Report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee published to-day surveys practically the whole field of railway activity in India. It makes recommendations and suggestions for the effecting of further economies and for increasing earnings. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the co-ordination of road and rail transport, on which many important recommendations are made.

Dealing with the future prospects of Railways as a revenue-earning asset the Committee remark as follows:—

Future Of Railway Earnings

The Indian State-owned railways, after six consecutive years of deficiency, have been able in the year 1936-37 to meet in full the interest charges on their capital. For that year we have only provisional figures, since we have to rely on the budget estimates which were published just before we left India. But it is clear that the gradual improvement which was first discernible in 1933-34 has been accentuated; and in their ability to pay 4 per cent. on their capital the Indian State-owned railways compare very favourably with other large railways systems throughout the world.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS

In judging of the future it is necessary to take a broad survey, and no period less than a complete trade cycle is sufficient for the purpose. We have had to consider whether the next trade cycle is likely to show better results for the railways than the last. In our view the results will be less favourable.

THE CAUSES

For this view we have the following reasons:—

(a) Whilst the next few years are likely to show improving trade this is due to conditions which are partly artificial and to that extent precarious in character.

(b) Some of the burdens which were assumed by the railways during the period of prosperity will remain as a permanent additional charge for the future. Rates of wages were liberally increased and it has proved impossible to reduce them substantially during the times of depression. Capital expenditure was freely undertaken, much of which has not yet fructified, and some of which owing to motor competition is never likely to fructify.

LOSS FROM ROAD COMPETITION

(c) Road competition, according to the best estimate we have been able to frame, has already reduced railway net revenues by Rs. 4½ crores per annum and the loss is increasing. Regulation of road transport, whatever form it may take, is unlikely to stop this drain, though it may be expected that the leakage will proceed less rapidly if a proper system of regulation is adopted. It is difficult to say what point the present tendency may be carried, but it is probably wise to assume that at the

(Continued on page 8)

Out To Find Solution Of Communal Troubles

COMMITTEE UNDER OFFICIAL PATRONAGE RESOLVES TO EXPLORE ALL AVENUES

Congress Party Leader's Assurance Of Wholehearted Support

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 27.

Atmosphere in the Punjab Unity Conference, to-day, seemed to have changed for worse. Yesterday everyone present appeared to be anxious to solve all outstanding points of difference among the three communities. To-day, Muslims through the Premier explained they couldn't bind themselves to the principle which involved a change in the electorates or the Communal Award, or which affected the interests of Muslims outside the Punjab.

Several speakers pointed out the amazing change in the attitude of the majority party, and as a result private pourparlers were held among the Premier, Dr. Gopichand and others. Dewan Chamanlal's resolution has been considerably changed.

Govt. Determined To End Communal Mischief

SIMLA, June 26.

A meeting of the leaders of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs convened to-day by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, resolved inter alia to appeal to the people the Press and the administration of the province to make their best endeavours to avert communal incidents and discourage anything likely to disturb communal harmony and goodwill, and welcomed a proposal to set up a representative provincial board and divisional and local boards wherever necessary, to invoke their good offices in averting the possibilities of communal friction.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED

Opening the proceedings the Premier said that on behalf of the Government he was determined, with the full concurrence of his colleagues on the Cabinet, to make officials and non-officials appreciate that any person, high or low, who stirred up communal mischief or communal offences, was an enemy of the Punjab and, therefore, an enemy of the Government of the Punjab constituted by the will of the people.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

SIMLA, June 27.

The first Committee under official patronage for finding a solution of the communal troubles was formed here to-day. It consists of over 30 leaders of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities and six ministers of the Punjab Government. The Committee assembled yesterday, and passed two resolutions.

To-day the Committee met under the chairmanship of Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, Revenue Minister. The Premier Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan was also present. After nearly three hours' discussions the Committee passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that this Conference hereby constitutes itself into a committee with power to co-opt or appoint a Sub-Committee at the discretion of the Premier in order to explore all avenues for promoting cordial and harmonious relationship between the various communities and to enquire and examine the causes of communal friction and after such inquiry and examination to make every endeavour to arrive at definite findings with regard to such matters on which the Committee can reach an agreed settlement."

MEMBERS' SUGGESTIONS

During the discussions the members suggested numerous lines on which Government could help their cause. They urged certain district officials to be held responsible for communal trouble within their area, and that such officials should watch the situation and not allow it to develop to the stage of communal rioting.

The Premier, it is understood, stated that the Government policy was, whichever official by neglect or deliberate act promoted communal bitterness would have, not only a black mark against his record, but would be dealt with severely. It was also urged by the members that those who were part-time officials or elected members of public bodies should also be penalised if they abetted or promoted communal differences.

Among other measures suggested for Government officials were that, if possible, one Hindu and one Muslim Minister should always tour together and receive representations jointly and refuse parties from communal organisations.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

As regards the terms of reference of the Committee it was agreed that the Committee should have full power to try to come to a settlement on all matters including those which were all-India questions such as the Communal Award. It was agreed that the Premier should appoint a sub-Committee out of the members of the Committee, and entrust them with certain subjects for finding solutions. The findings of such Sub-Committees which are to meet immediately, would come before the whole committee sometime this summer at Lahore and such of the findings which had the general support of the members and the people will be sent to the Government for enforcement.

CONGRESS LEADERS ASSURANCE.

Dr. Gopichand, the leader of the Congress Party, is reported to have offered his wholehearted support for all reasonable and necessary measures taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Committee.

At the conclusion of the deliberations Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan was warmly congratulated, and thanked for summoning the leaders together and for being instrumental in forming the committee.—A. P.

APPEALS FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY

Punjab Conference Under Premier's Presidentship Urges Conciliation

SIMLA: June 26.

A representative conference of the leaders of different communities of the Punjab, convened by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, was held in the Secretariat this morning.

After full and frank discussion, in which a number of leaders participated, three resolutions were adopted:—

The first resolution condemned the recent communal outrages and sympathised with the bereaved families and appealed to the people, Press and Administration of the Punjab to make endeavours to avoid such deplorable incidents in future and discourage anything which is likely to disturb the communal harmony and goodwill in the Province.

The second resolution urged the establishment of Provincial and District Conciliation Boards to avoid communal clashes

A STANDING COMMITTEE.

The third resolution, which was

(Continued on page 7.)

Torrential Rains Inundate Dhoraji & Environs

13 Persons Missing: Thousands Of Cattle Lost: Many Rendered Homeless

RAJKOT, June 27.

Severe floods have overwhelmed Dhoraji town and the neighbouring villages, following torrential rains on Friday according to a report published in a local newspaper "the Kathiawar Times." The swollen Bhadar river has breached its banks, and the floodwaters have inundated the town cloth markets.

Thirteen persons including two Memon girls are missing, while thousands of heads of cattle have been lost. The damage to property and merchandise is stated to be considerable, while hundreds have been rendered homeless in the neighbouring villages.

The Gondal Durbar is arranging relief.—A. P.

SIR PHIROZE UNDERTAKES MG. DIRECTORSHIP OF CENTRAL BANK

No Change In Policy Pursued By Sir S. Pochkhanawala

BOMBAY, June 27.

After an emergency meeting of the directors of the Central Bank of India, held to-day, the Associated Press is informed that owing to the grave illness of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala the Managing Director of the Bank, the directors of the Bank requested Sir Phirose Sethna, Chairman of the Board, to undertake the duties of the Managing Director, which Sir Phirose has kindly agreed to.

Rumours have been afloat that the policy of the Bank may, during Sir Sorabji's absence undergo a change. These rumours are quite unfounded. The policy pursued by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala has been the policy of the board laid down or sanctioned by it, and the same policy will continue. The Directors would like to assure the clientele of the Bank that their interests will be safeguarded in the future as they have been in the past.—A. P.

STRIKERS' S. O. S. TO ROOSEVELT

Ohio Steel Workers Protest Against Use Of Troops

YOUNGSTOWN, (Ohio), June 26.

The Republic and Youngstown Steel Companies re-opened their works to-day under the protection of National Guards and troops. They claim that the back of the strike has been broken and that 60 per cent of the workmen have returned.

S. O. S. TO PRESIDENT

Local C. I. O. Unions, however, declare that strikers are holding out to a man and have sent protest to President Roosevelt against the alleged use of troops as 'strike breakers'.—Reuter's Special.

SARDAR SUPPORTS DATAR

Congress Leaders Back Candidature To 'Varsity Senate

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 26.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a statement to the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee supports Mr. B. N. Datar's candidature for the Bombay University Senate.

Mr. K. M. Munshi also supports Mr. Datar.

Congress Leaders strongly recommend voters to support Mr. Datar.

Mr. C. H. Gidney, the officiating Resident in Hyderabad (Dn.), officially entered upon his duties on Thursday evening when, at a Kharita darbar held at the Chowmohalla Palace, he presented his credentials to the Nizam.

Br. AIR FORCE DISPLAY

Quarter Million Witness Spectacular Items At Hendon

LONDON, June 26.

A succession of thrills and humorous incidents entertained nearly a quarter million assembled at Hendon for the most spectacular aerial display yet given by the R. A. F.

Their Majesties, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent were among those who witnessed the technical perfection of British aeroplanes and the high standard of skill of British airmen. The numerous foreign visitors were no less impressed.

One of the chief events was the sweep past of 260 latest type aircraft in mass formation at a height of 3,000 feet. Flight movements were controlled by radio telephone.—Reuter's Special.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SPIES

"Dreaming Of Seizing Soviet Far East"

MOSCOW, June 27.

Another large group of spies alleged to be "emissaries of a neighbouring country dreaming of seizing Soviet Far East" are reported to have been discovered at Khabarovska.

A number of them have been arrested, and accused of espionage and organising explosions and collisions of supply trains from Central Russia to Siberia.—Reuter's Special.

SIR SORABJI POCHKHANAWALLA

The condition of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla continues to remain unsatisfactory. His temperature has remained high. The condition of his heart is stated to be weak.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1 PERSONAL ADLETS

Dr. R. K. Bhatt has returned to Matunga. (8592)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Required Tutor to coach Inter Science. Prefer M.A. or M.Sc. for Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Apply Box No. 8610, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

For Vegetarians, Nabile Terrace Supuribag Road, opposite Laxmi Cinema, westerly facing double rooms independent balcony Electric lights and watertaps. Rent Rs. 17. Apply on premises. (8612)

125. MOTOR DRIVING SCHOOLS

Motor Driving Taught Within Ten days on our car. (instructions given easily). Apply Box No. 8601, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Urgent! Opening first July Classes in Radio Technology for Junior and Senior servicemen. Six months' course. Moderate fees. Brilliant prospectus. For further information of our complete course and for special evening classes, write to the Secretary, The Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute, 160, Tardeo, Bombay (5677)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (8552)

153. CLASSES

Desai's Coaching Classes (Princess Tuition Classes) for Matric boys and girls will re-open on 1st July, 1937, in the premises of Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. Sound coaching by experienced teachers. Moderate fees. Excellent results. For particulars enquire on the school premises between 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. (8554)

239. DISPENSARY REQUISITES

A Nice Dispensing Counter, 8 Cupboards, one Showcase, etc., for sale. Write No. 8598, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for the sale of loose Tea in unrepresented areas. Wholesale Tea Merchants preferred. No security. For particulars apply with 0-1-6 postage stamps to:—The United Tea Export Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 80, Madras. (8611)

337. BUSINESS WANTED

Exporter & Importer Circulation World-wide. Read by over 1,00,000. '12 lines advt.' may bring fortunes. Barrels of mail every week. Post Box 189, Madras. (8473)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 8 of 1937, is being issued TO-DAY.

Particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER,
Bombay or Stations.
(5726)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESIR BOMANJI CHOTHIA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers at the Junction of Dean Lane and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road and 9th Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-five feet in length and twenty-three feet seven inches in breadth or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 961 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2310 and Street No. 20, 265 and 261 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Fazendari Road, on or towards the West by the gutters on or towards the North by the gully and the property of Vithu Tokaram and on or towards the South by the Falkland Road.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1937.
THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5732)

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of nine heavy motor lorry chassis ranging from 4 to 5 tons as per the specifications attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1937.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for nine motor lorry chassis", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 25th June, 1937.
(5723)

PUNJAB PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of PUNJAB PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY of July, 1937, at 4 O'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted as a Special Resolution.

THE RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. D. R. C. Hartley and Mr. B. J. Whitby be appointed Liquidators thereof for the purposes of such winding up on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 each with authority to each Liquidator to exercise all the powers of the Liquidators.

Dated this Twenty-second day of June, 1937.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
5726.

BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the TWENTIETH DAY of July, 1937 at 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted as a Special Resolution.

THE RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. D. R. C. Hartley and Mr. B. J. Whitby be appointed Liquidators thereof for the purposes of such winding up on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 each with authority to each Liquidator to exercise all the powers of the Liquidators.

Dated this Twenty-second day of June, 1937.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
5725.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MULJI RAGHAVJI MISTRY, of VILE PARLE has contracted to sell to my client Mr. PRABHASHANKER TRIBHUVAN JANI his IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at VILE PARLE bearing Final Plot No. 50 B. of Vile Parle, Town Planning Scheme No. III and admeasuring 870 sq. yards or thereabouts together with the buildings and other structures thereon free from all encumbrances.

ANY PERSON having any CLAIM or INTEREST in or to the Said Property or any part thereof by way of SALE, MORTGAGE, TRUST, LIEN, POSSESSION, GIFT, INHERITANCE, LEASE RESIDENCE, USE MAINTENANCE, CHARGE or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 78, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, BOMBAY, or at his residence at "VADYA-COTTAGE" Park Road, Vile Parle, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the SALE will be COMPLETED without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DATED this 26th day of JUNE, 1937.

K. K. VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5730.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY has resolved to sell 5 per cent. debentures of the total face value of Rs. 5 lacs out of the Ahmedabad Municipal Loan for the construction of Asphalt Roads and for the extension of Electric Lighting. The face value of each debenture is Rs. 500.

Sealed tenders are invited for the same and should be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach him on or before 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 5th July, 1937. Every tender must be accompanied by 5 per cent of the face value as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The said loan was raised on 30th November, 1931. It is repayable at the end of 30 years from 30-11-31 with option to the Municipality to repay at the end of every tenth year with three months' notice. The half yearly interest is payable on the 30th day of May and November in every year.

The tender form will be available from the Chief Accountant and a specimen of the debentures to be sold will also be open to inspection during office hours on working days at the Account Office of the Municipality.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated 24-6-1937.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
5728.

Auction Sales.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 130 BALES AFRICAN COTTON A. R. KAMPALA.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st July, 1937, at 2-15 p.m. at the Cotton Depot Sewree in Narandass Rajaram Godown, No. 2, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned damaged Cotton ex s.s. "Takliwa:"

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA MOHOLLA (SAMUEL STREET).

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1131 of 1913 (Rahimtulla Meherali and others vs. Cassumbhoy Alibhoy) and Suit No. 183 of 1916 (Khensabai widow and others vs. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt., and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 28th June, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land with dwelling house situate in Samuel Street formerly called Shamji Hasaji Street otherwise known as Khoja Moholla admeasuring about 171 7/9 square yards Street No. 163 bounded on the North by the house of Fazul Goolam Hoosein, on the South by the house forming part of the estate of the late Sajan Meherali deceased, on the East by a passage and on the West by Samuel Street or Khoja Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AVOID HAIR-DYE

By this oil, white hair growing black, if fails to remain so for ever, guarantee of returning double price. Truth has been proved by certificates. For some white hair Rs. 5, for more than half Rs. 2.

BAL KALA STORES,
P. O. Kanakimri (Darbhanga).

THE EMPIRE
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CRITERION FILM PRODUCTIONS Ltd. Presents
"Crime over London"
Directed by ALFRED ZEISLER

with MARGOT GRAHAME
PAUL CAVANAGH

Released by UNITED ARTISTS.

Plans Open Phone 20286.

COMING COMING COMING
SOON SOON SOON
OUR OUR OUR
Circus Circus Circus
18 ARTISTES 18
18 ARTISTES 18
18 ARTISTES 18
LOOK OUT LOOK OUT LOOK OUT
FOR THE FOR THE FOR THE
Opening Date

WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI TALAO
NEW HOME FOR METRO-GOLDWYN!
GRAND GALA OPENING NIGHT!
FRIDAY, 2nd JULY, AT 10 P.M.
M.-G.-M. Super Comedy
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with the late lamented
JEAN HARLOW & ROBERT TAYLOR
Plans open: Book early. Phone 22666.

"Democracy Is Most Difficult Form Of Government"

"RESERVED POWERS MOST UNLIKELY TO COME INTO OPERATION"

Madras Satrap's Wail Over Constitutional Impasse, At Y. M. C. A. Meeting

OOTACAMUND, June 26.

His Excellency Lord Erskine, the Governor of Madras, paid a visit to the Young Men's Christian Association, Coonoor, this evening, when he took the opportunity of addressing the large gathering present on the "Constitutional Impasse."

The Governor said.

"All of you, like the rest of the youth of India, are, no doubt, looking forward to the fresh opportunities of service to your country, that the coming of new political institutions will bring, and I am sure you will realise that the goodwill and co-operation of all castes and creeds will be required, if success is to be achieved, for Democracy is one of the most difficult forms of Government, and, in order that it may work well, great self-sacrifice, courage, tolerance and readiness to compromise must be forthcoming from amongst those who wish to guide the destinies of their fellowmen.

SPIRIT ABROAD

But the spirit of service, which the Y. M. C. A. itself exists to foster, is certainly becoming more widespread over the length and breadth of India, and there is, therefore, every hope that the new type of Government will endure and prosper. Indeed, the way in which the Constitution is ready functioning in many Provinces, is an excellent augury for its eventual general success. As to the present unfortunate state of affairs in the Madras Presidency and in those Provinces where the majority party have refused to accept office, it may well have been, that it was owing originally, to a complete misunderstanding of the true constitutional position; but the very full statement recently issued by the Viceroy has certainly clarified the situation, for, it has now been demonstrated quite plainly, that under the normal working of the Constitution, not only does the initiative for a policy rightly belong to the ministers, but also, that the reserved powers of the Governor will be most unlikely to come into operation at all, so long as the ministry are solely concerned with the good government of the Province and the true happiness of all the people.

SUBJECT WORTH STUDYING

I would, therefore, command that statement to your attention and, even if all of you are not greatly interested in matters political, you will, nevertheless, find in it a subject well worthy of study, for the Viceroy's message is far from being a mere legal exposition of the Government of India Act. It is, on the contrary, a most able and liberal document, which clothes the rather dry phrases of an Act of Parliament, in friendly and conciliatory language, and it should certainly have the effect of sweeping away any misconception and fears that may have arisen from the strictly legal terms in which the Chapters of a Statute must need be written, for, the success of any constitution does not depend on the actual working of an Act of Parliament, but on the spirit in which it is made to function, and, for my own part, it would be a profound grief to me, if by ministers and I could not work together in perfect harmony. In this connection, I would like to state that I do not recollect one single occasion during the time I have held my present office when I found obliged to differ to the point of taking individual action, from my Ministers on any question of policy, either under the old constitution when the Ministers were in charge of what were then known as the Transferred Departments, or, under the present Act, under which all the departments are transferred. Differences there may have been, but no difficulty has ever been found in composing them in a mutually satisfactory manner.

CASE IN POINT

Whatever party may be in office in future, it is certainly my desire to give them all the help and assistance in my power, and, if responsibilities that have been placed on my shoulders by the Parliament should force me at any time to take a different view from that of my constitutional advisers, I am sincerely of the opinion that by discussing and argument, so long as good-will exists on both sides, any open breach could and would be avoided. I would remind those who still hanker after specific pledges and assurances, to recollect that the successful development of British Constitution has been mainly due to the fact, that the political position in Great Britain has always been fluid, and that no hard and fast definitions of the powers of the various authorities at different hirtorical periods have ever been immutably laid down. Indeed, in politics, rigid formulae are only too apt to produce results totally different from those that their authors either expected or intended, and the history of the United States constitution is a case in point. It would be a real tragedy, if the normal progress of India towards self-government were not to be impeded and it is my sincere hope, as I am sure it is yours, that nothing will occur to prevent the natural and steady evolution of our political institutions."—A.P.

SHRI PRAKASA ON VICEROY'S MESSAGE

BENARES, June 24.

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the Viceroy's message, Mr. Shri Prakasa, M.L.A. said:—

"I may not call it as the proverbial sting in the tail, still I am bound to regard the last paragraph of the so-called message as its most important part. There the Viceroy makes it clear for all those, who may be labouring under the idea that the British Government will not and dare not suspend the constitution whatever befall and that they are bound to replace it immediately with something acceptable to the people of India, that the constitution is going to be suspended in the provinces where the Congress is in a majority, in case it should refuse to take office, pass no-confidence motions in the interim ministries and reject the budget.

RESIGNATION CONTROVERSY

"So far as the resignation and dismissal controversy is concerned, I believe he has solved it, by saying that the ministers can resign and the Governors can dismiss them. The question of self-respect is their own concern. He makes a nice distinction against Gandhiji's plea that a dissatisfied Governor shoul rdemand resignation from his ministers. I am not worried over it. When it is recognised that it would be incumbent on Governors to dismiss ministers, if these prove too nasty, our point is met; for even if he were not to demand resignation and even if the ministers persisted in continuing in office, the Governor would be compelled to dismiss them.

"Another important point gained—and this I regard as the most important part of the whole show is that the ministers can tell the public openly that the Governor is acting in a particular manner against their wishes. Perhaps it is the first time that the right has been conceded to the members of an executive to expose publically their difference with the Governor".—United Press

CHEAPER POWER FOR CALCUTTA

Municipality To Take Over Concern In Case Of Refusal

CALCUTTA, June 27.

That the current for lights and fans should be reduced to one anna a unit is the recommendation of the Calcutta Corporation Sub-Committee appointed to consider the report of the Government Committee of Enquiry into the rates charged by Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

Should the Electric Supply Corporation refuse to make such a reduction, the Committee propose that the Calcutta Corporation should purchase the undertaking covered by the Calcutta licence for ten lakhs of pounds and lease it out to any firm on the basis of one anna a unit tariff.

The Corporation will consider this report shortly.—United Press.

Rainfall In Nawanagar

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, June 26.

Good rains have fallen throughout Nawanagar State Districts, Save Jodya.

Acharya Jawahirlalji Maharaj of the Sthanakvashi Jain sect owing to pain in leg, has accepted Jamnagar Sangh's request to stay here for "Chaturmas" this year.

His general health good and improving, and there is no cause for anxiety.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Silk ties & HANDKERCHIEFS

Feel Mysore Silk—feel how strong.....it is the best of all Indian silks

Mysore Silk Handkerchiefs and ties are available in attractive designs to suit all tastes.

Mysore Silk Handkerchiefs and ties are guaranteed free from foreign admixture or artificial silk.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, MYSORE.

Sole Agents:—The Mysore Products, 191, Princess St., Bombay.
Leading Stockists:—
(1) THE MYSORE SILK DEPOT, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
(2) THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD., Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Deccan Sugar Industry"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of to-day there appears two letters one by Mr. D. V. Kelker and another by Prof. V. G. Kale, both replying to views expressed by me regarding the Deccan Sugar Industry.

Unfortunately, a report of the Lucknow correspondent of "The Times of India" which appeared on the 18th instant was much twisted and it gave a quite different colour than the views expressed by me and, therefore, a correction written by me to "The Times of India" is published in to-day's issue. But it has not clarified fully what prompted me to express my views regarding Deccan sugar industry.

At the time of Finance Ministers' Conference of various provinces held in Bombay, there appeared in the "Times of India", the following short report regarding the Deccan sugar industry:—

"Was the irrigation scheme, for example, to be imperilled by the overproduction of sugar in U. P. and Behar resulting in Bombay being used as a dumping ground for cheap sugar as against the more expansive product of the Deccan".

From the above report it is clear that the Deccan sugar manufacturers themselves raked up the Provincial jealousy and not I as stated by Mr. Kelker in his letter of date. On the contrary, I wanted to stop such a provincial jealousy and as sugar and cloth both are our major industries to-day, but situated in different provinces, I had to remind the Deccan sugar manufacturers about the position of cloth industry of Bombay Presidency.

Now about the Deccan sugar industry, I agree that the natural conditions are more favourable than U. P. and Behar. But industrialists in Deccan could not take full advantage earlier and as at present India is overproducing sugar, the most valuable period is lost to Deccan.

To-day U. P. is producing 58 per cent and Behar 28 per cent of the whole production and owing to much bigger sizes of factories of U. P. and Behar, cheap labour and plenty of cane, it is now nearly impossible to produce sugar at a cheaper cost in Deccan than in the above two provinces. Except Belapur Companies almost all Deccan factories are uneconomic units and inspite of their own cane getting better rates of sugar owing to railway freight advantage than U. P. and Behar, these factories now cannot compete the large size factories of U. P. and Behar. After the cane rules in existence to say the cane is cheap in U. P. and Behar is a myth. This season, the cane rates were only reduced in the second half of April and May in these two provinces because cane was overripe which gave much lower recovery in sugar and also to help the farmers to sell their excessive production of cane. This was an exceptional time and a case which is not going to be repeated again. The new acreage in both these provinces is estimated to be 12 per cent lower.

In 1935-36 season the average price of cane in U. P. and Behar was As. 4-9 pies and even in the past season the average is not lower than As. 4. The average recovery of sugar in U. P. and Behar is 9.5, while in Deccan the cost of cane to the factories is nearly As. 5-3 pies per maund with a recovery of 11.5. Therefore, to say that the cost of sugar in U. P. and Behar is cheap due to cheap cane is not true. But their cost is cheap because their labour and overhead charges are very low.

The Mysore sugar industry where the factory works 300 days a year and the new Nizam factory both have sealed the future sales of Deccan sugar in Karnatak and Nizam dominions.

Owing to large income from Excise duty to Indian States there are strong reports of some of the Southern Indian States contemplating cane plantations and establishing sugar factories.

To-day Deccan feels only one pressure from Northern India but the other pressure from Southern India and Nizam States both must be expected from next year. Then what will be the condition of Deccan factories by pressure from North and South?

About qualities of sugar, I can name 30 to 40 factories of U. P. and Behar whose sugar is better than that of the Deccan mills.

Reduction of railway freights for, Bombay and ports was requested by the Indian Sugar Mills' Association and two or three Deccan manufacturers are on the Managing Committee of the above Association. Therefore to cry against the reduction of railway freights now is surprising.

The Deccan manufacturers talk much of Swadeshi and good of masses who have upto now paid very highly for sugar protection and now when the time to repay such obligation to the consuming masses is arrived, they raise the bogey of cheap freight and dumping of sugar by sister-provinces, which is nothing but unnational.

I am fully convinced that the time for expansion of sugar industry in Deccan is now gone and if Government and people of this Presidency feel for farmers and canals, the future lies in immediate help to "jaggery industry".—Yours, etc.,

J. U. MULJI.

Bombay: June 26.

Grievances Of Crawford Market Merchants

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is regrettable that the dealers of fruits and vegetable in the Crawford Market Shed, known as "Kata," have been treated by the authorities with total indifference with regard to their grievances. The business of fruits and vegetables goes on in the Municipal Crawford Market on a very extensive scale. The income from the business to the coffers of the Municipality has gone on increasing by leaps and bounds since the establishment of the market about 70 years back. From 1903 to 1921 the annual income from the Scale Shed or 'Kata" contract to the Municipality was never beyond Rs. 7,000 but from 1921 the sum has gone on increasing till it stands at Rs. 72,000 today.

This enormous sum of Rs. 72,000 goes to the Bombay Municipality from the dealers in fruits and vegetables and it is but in the ordinary course of things that the dealers should expect from the Municipality in return certain advantages, conveniences and accommodation which are a crying need of their trade. It is preeminently necessary in the interests of the health of citizens of Bombay that fruits and vegetables should be available in as fresh a condition as possible and at as cheap rates as possible. But much against their wish the producers as well as their agents are not in a position to supply fresh goods at cheap rates for reasons set forth below.

The persons who were on the marketing committee appointed by Government were not in actual touch with the fruit and vegetable dealers and were therefore not in a position to realise their difficulties and the report brought in by them is then lacking in human touch. The attention of the Municipal authorities is therefore drawn to the following grievances of the dealers in the hope that they may be immediately redressed.

1. There is no sufficient space for the fruit and vegetable parcels brought in the market compound for sale.

2. There are only 2 corrugated iron sheds in the whole market for accommodating and displaying the fruit and vegetable parcels of all the retail dealers in the market and in the heat of summer the corrugated iron sheets get heated and fruits and vegetables are damaged on that account.

3. The corrugated iron sheets are so old that they have got holes in many places and the rain water comes down freely in the monsoon and spoils the goods.

4. One of the two sheds has got a plinth but in the one which has no plinth the parcels are actually floating in the water during the monsoon.

5. As the space in the sheds is insufficient, several hundreds of parcels have to lie exposed in the rain during monsoon and are spoilt on that account.

6. As there is only one way for entrance and exit of the hand cart, bullock cart and motor lorries entering and leaving the market, there is a traffic jam in the place where wholesale transaction take place and hence the retail dealers and the buyers are greatly inconvenienced.

The grievances described above are very great and have been pointed out to the authorities time and again by the retail and wholesale dealers as well as the commission agents but so far the complaints have fallen on deaf ears and hence the need of the present letter.—Yours, etc.,

MINDE PATIL.

(Continued ifrom Col. 6.

mination will be duly invoked if any attempt is made in the Assembly to introduce provisions of this character. Under the Government of India Act, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General or without escaping the subsequent veto, it will be impossible to enact a drastic legislation involving economic self-sufficiency. But there is no reason why in these days of triumphant nationalism Indians in the Assembly should pass any legislation which does not protect national interests to the fullest extent.

Provisions should be incorporated in the Bill to the effect that foreign companies should file seperate Accounts and Balance Sheets in respect of Insurance business transacted in India."

The Directors recommended a dividend of 4 per cent and a bonus of 8 per cent per annum, free of income tax on the paid up capital. Three directors of the company, who were retiring this year were re-elected and the same auditors were appointed.

Capture Of Indian Market By Foreign Insurance Companies

It Is Monstrous Injustice, Says Mr. Munshi At Annual Meeting Of Bombay Life

"We are in the days of economic nationalism; India is still in her infancy as regards Insurance; and the majority of the people are illiterate. In view of these conditions we require the Insurance Law based on the Canadian principle of direct control by Government," said Mr. K. M. Munshi, Chairman of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, addressing the twentieth annual general meeting of the Company on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Munshi thought that the above principle was based on the fact now universally recognised that Insurance is the pivot on which the credit and structure of modern commerce and industry of a nation largely turns. It was upto the public men in the Assembly to take up this important principle, which if adopted, would enable India to strengthen her credit and accelerate the pace of commerce and industry.

DRAIN OF THE COUNTRY

Continuing Mr. Munshi said:—"As regards registration, the provisions contained in the (Insurance) Bill are not sufficient to safeguard the national interests. Foreign Companies have been draining the country of crores of rupees every year. At present there are about 15 Indian Companies doing General Insurance business in the country as against 70 British and 77 non-British foreign Companies. The non-Indian Companies have vast resources; they have the support of the Exchange Banks; they have no hesitation in beating down competitors; and they can easily combine to crush the infant Indian Companies backed by influential boards and substantial capital was looked upon with disfavour by British and Colonial Companies. This feeling, we find, has been reflected in the attitude of the Exchange Banks which are unwilling to grant normal working facilities to traders by accepting the policies of Indian Companies. In one case, an Exchange Bank is reported to have laid down a limit of four lakhs for a leading export firm in Bombay, as the maximum amount which could be insured with Indian Companies. Several cases are known where Indian firms have not been permitted to insure their goods with Indian Companies. Between 1922 and 1923 American, Japanese and French Companies all combined to offer tempting terms in order to squeeze out the business done by Indian Companies.

MONSTROUS INJUSTICE

In these days of economic self-sufficiency, it is monstrous that rich and resourceful foreign companies should be permitted to capture Indian business even at uneconomic rates at the cost of struggling Indian companies in our own country. Japan, as we know, has closed its doors against foreign insurance companies. May I know why we cannot adopt the same policy in order to preserve Indian wealth in India except for reason that India's government is not in the hands of Indians? If, therefore, the Assembly propose to take a policy which truly protects Indian interests the following provisions should be inserted in the Bill:

1. No new foreign insurer should be granted a Certificate of Registration for a period of 20 years.

2. Before being granted a Certificate of Registration, foreign insurer should undertake to place a substantial percentage of reinsurance business with Indian Companies.

3. Every class of insurance business controlled by the Federal Government or any Provincial Government or public bodies such as Municipalities, Local Government, Improvement Trust, Port Trust and Universities should be placed with Indian companies holding a certificate of registration under the Act. No person, firm or Corporation engaged in any trade or industry should be eligible for any grant, bounty, subsidy or protection unless as a condition of such grant, bounty or protection such person, firm or Corporation agrees to place every class of insurance business under his or their control with Indian companies.

Of course, we know that provisions of this kind will not be welcome to those who watch foreign interests more than Indian interests. I have no doubt that even the provisions of the Government of India Act regarding the discri-

(Continued in Col. 4.)

YOUTH OR OLD-AGE?

IT IS NOW FOR YOU TO MAKE THE CHOICE

OKASA

WORLD'S GREATEST HORMONE TONIC

RESTORES VITALITY

and

MAKES YOU A NEW MAN

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT OKASA

TRUE EXTRACT FROM LETTERS

"I am obliged to you for your full literature received with my last order and I am pleased to state that I have had a very favourable report from the patients after 10 days' use of these tablets.

(Sd.) Capt. R. D. R., A.K., E.O., M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.O. (Oxon.)"

"In view of the striking successes obtained already within about three weeks after receipt of the "Okasa" tablets kindly placed at my disposal, I feel obliged to express to you my sincere thanks for the irreplaceable remedy which worked almost miracles.

(Sd.) Dr. M.O., M.D."

TRY A THREE WEEKS COURSE OF OKASA.

Available in two sizes:—Rs. 3/12 and Rs. 10/-. Obtainable at all leading Chemists.

OKASA

SEND FOR HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE

Okasa Co., Berlin (India) Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

OK 146-C.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

Can be safely given to those who are suffering from disorders of the liver or illnesses such as Typhoid, Anaemia, Pneumonia, Malaria, Enteric, etc.

Untouched by Hand

contains no preservatives

THE PICK OF THE WORLD'S MOTOR ACCESSORIES

TESTED QUALITY

LOWEST PRICES

FISK AIR FLIGHT TYRES

SOLEX NO TROUBLE CARBURETTORS

FERODO BRAKE & CLUTCH LININGS "THE WORLD'S STANDARD LININGS." BEST AMERICAN MAKE

AUTOSTAR POPULAR HEAVY DUTY BATTERIES

Pullman AMERICA'S FINEST AUTOCHEMICALS

Solex Auto Lamps UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY

DELSCO DOUBLE TUNE HORNS, DUALS, REEDS, LAMPS ETC. BEST BRITISH MAKE.

A/C PIT AC. PLUGS & SE SHINE OR BETTER RESULTS

BARNACLE VACUUM LICENSE HOLDERS. IN CHROMIUM OR BAKELITE OF EXACT SHADE YOU REQUIRE

TIMKEN BRITISH TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

KISMET WORLD'S BEST HAND & FOOT PUMPS & GAUGES

WELLWORTHY PISTON RINGS BEST BRITISH MAKE "THE CHOICE OF THE EXPERT"

AUTO☆STAR FINEST SPRAYING LACQUER MANUFACTURED IN DENMARK

BLACKHAWK TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS AMERICA'S FINEST PRODUCTIONS.

MONITOR TESTERS FOR TESTING EVERYTHING ELC. & MEC.

Feiberling TYRE OF TYRES FINEST SO FAR BUILT

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

PRODUCTS OF RANE LIMITED

PHONE 22475 NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. BRANCH AUTOWORKS.

CALCUTTA DELHI SECUNDERABAD

SAFETY

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY

DUNLOP FORT 90

DUNLOP CRUISER HEAVY DUTY

A MEDIUM PRICED LONG SERVICE TYRE

MADE IN INDIA

DUNLOP

THE NATIONAL TYRE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

C.E. 874

What Are Bengal Ministers Doing?

If Governors Won't Interfere, Why Not Release All Detenus, Asks Sarat Bose

CALCUTTA, June 26.

"The detenu problem may be settled by Government, if they chose to do it, by releasing all those under internment in a day. It is not only possible but also proper," said Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Bengal Congress leader, presiding over the Howrah District Youth Conference this afternoon.

PLIGHT OF DETENUS.

In this connection he urged the establishment of Detenu Release Committees not only in Calcutta but in all districts in order that their combined efforts might help to solve this great question to a certain extent. He reminded the audience that over 2,000 youths, boys and girls, were passing a moribund life though their offence had not been proved in a Court of Law.

WHAT ARE MINISTERS DOING?

It was said that the Governor would not interfere with the Ministers. Mr. Bose wondered what led the Ministry composed of his countrymen still to keep those in detention.

DISAPPOINTING.

Reviewing the Constitutional impasse he referred to Lord Zetland's uncompromising attitude demanding the rescinding of the Faizpur Resolution and characterised the Viceroy's statement as disappointing.

He urged the youth to think for themselves and arrive at a correct estimate of the situation, as the future rested with them.—A. P.

KULTI IRON STRIKE ENDS

Sequel To Efforts Of Labour Federation President

ASANSOL, June 26.

The strike at the Kulti Iron Works involving 12,000 workers, has been settled.

At the invitation, it is understood, of the management, Mr. Maneck Homi, President, of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, attended a conference last evening at which, after twelve hours of negotiations, the terms of settlement were agreed upon.

Most of the strikers are expected to resumed work this evening, and full complement will be back at work on Monday.—A.P

ABDUCTIONS AND KIDNAPPINGS IN PUNJAB

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 25.

Replying to Mr. Mazharali Azhar in the Punjab Assembly to-day, Premier Sir Sikander Hayat Khan said that during 1935-36 there were in the Punjab 603 abductions and 584 kidnappings of whom 946 were females. For the first four months of 1937 there were 138 abductions and 166 kidnappings whereof 190 were females.

INTEREST ON DEBTS.

Replying to the same member Mr. Manoharlal, Finance Minister, said that during 1936-37 interest paid on debts owed by Punjab Government were: (1) On loans raised in market, Rs. 1,786,760 and on loans from Government of India; (2) Provincial loans fund Rs. 4,665,648; (3) Pre-Reform debt Rs. 73,53,913.

BADEN-POWELL'S INSULT TO INDIA

Chief Scout Has Not Yet Withdrawn It

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will to-day consider Mr. M. N. Talpade's resolution requesting it to dissociate itself from the Boy Scout movement and to start an independent organisation for training young students. The resolution should be passed unanimously if the Corporation had any regard for the country's self-respect. Apart from vague statements seeking to explain away his slander, Sir Baden-Powell has not yet declared that the report of his speech as supplied by Reuter's agency was wrong.

REUTER'S REPORT.

The following is the report supplied by Reuter's agency:—

LONDON (By Air Mail).

"India at present suffers from three main handicaps as a nation—lack of character, lack of health, lack of unity," said the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, addressing a group of journalists. The journalists were invited to a luncheon at which he explained the latest developments in the Boy Scout movement.

"One of my chief difficulties in India," he said, "was that there was no Hindustani word for 'honour'; so we had to make up a sentence for it." Scout training however, aimed at producing qualities which India now lacked, and the movement had already made much remarkable progress in India where, said Lord Baden-Powell, "I think things promise exceedingly well."

INSULT REPEATED.

This was early in May. Soon in reply to Dr. Arundale, he repeated the insult as will be seen from the following:—

MADRAS, May 20.

With reference to Lord Baden Powell's alleged statement, Dr. G. S. Arundale as a member for many years of the Baden Powell organisation as well as of the national movement of the Seva Samiti Association, is loath to accept such a statement without verification

He cabled to Lord Baden Powell for authoritative information and received the following reply:—

"Gladly deny report that all Indians are lacking character.—Baden Powell."

NO DENIAL OF TRUTH OF REUTER'S REPORT

Subsequently in a statement made to Reuter he did not, it is significant to note, say that the original report of his speech as given by Reuter was entirely wrong but he only replied to criticisms made in India and repeated the insulting statement that there is no word for "Honour" in Hindustani:—

LONDON: May 24 (By Air Mail)

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, in an exclusive statement to Reuter, replied to certain criticisms made in India in connection with a speech which he made at a recent luncheon to the Journalists in London.

"An impression has been put about," Lord Baden Powell said, "that I was directing hits at India and Indians in suggesting the use of the Scout training there.

"No such idea or intention was ever in my mind. Quite the contrary. I have—with over ten years' experience of the country—a great affection and admiration for India.

"In summing up the defects, which are remediable to some extent through the scout training we found in England, they lay chiefly in lack of character, of health and of unity. The first step towards inculcating character was to develop the sense of honour as laid down in our Scout Law.

"In India, as in most of the other countries of the world, the same defects were to be found to some extent; and for this reason the educationists in all countries have favoured the Scout training as an auxiliary to the school education. So it has been in India.

"One minor difficulty which we found in inculcating there the all important sense of "honour" lay in the fact that I could not find a word in Hindustani which actually stood for honour. But my remark to that effect was not intended to impute any lack of honour—it was merely stating a small fact.

"Altogether we in the Scout brotherhood are all out to help one another without regard to any differences of class, country or creed, to become happier, healthier citizens of our respective nations.—Reuter.

HIS APOLOGY OF 1921.

The following extract from a letter by Mr. V. Narayan published in "The Chronicle" of 19th June will be read with interest.

"You must remember that some of these natives are not possessed of the same ideas and minds as white men; they have no idea of chivalry themselves; are full of conceit and self-importance and if is allowed to grow without a check they are apt to become insolent and mutinous, which is a dangerous thing in a country like India and Africa where millions of natives are ruled by a very small handful of whites. It is therefore very necessary to remind them now and then to respect their British rulers."

So said Lord Baden-Powell about the year 1921, in a book on Scouting.

It will be recalled that a tremendous indignation had followed this contemptuous inequity making a dead set at Lord Baden-Powell and threatening to deal a death-blow to his movement in India. But it was merely a storm in the tea-cup!

Lord Baden-Powell just at that time, was about to undertake a prawling mission to India. He made a formal apology for his insinuation that cajoled our callow youths.

NO CORRECTION BY REUTER.

Finally it is noteworthy that though nearly two months have passed twice the original report of Baden-Powell was distributed by Reuter's agency, the latter has not issued any correction of that report nor has it stated that its report of what Baden-Powell said was wrong. Sir Baden-Powell's cable to Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy totally denying "allegation conveyed through Press reports" cannot be accepted as withdrawal of the insult to India conveyed in the report of his speech as supplied by Reuter which, it is clear, he does not denounce as false.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light Music. Anwar Khan. "Ye kar tar"; "Sunari nar gavar"; "Rasake bhare tore nain." (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.)

noon.

12-0 A Selection of Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Songs and Dances. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 Melodies of the North. A U. P. Selection. Master Sharar. (With Tambora and Tabla.) 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Indian Headgear." No. 2. By Shripad M. Varde. 6-30 To The Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 Popular Music. Ahmed Dilawar. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-0 Talk (English): "I Come Out." By W. W. Russell. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Orchestral Interlude. 10-0 Soft Lights and Sweet Music. The Mayfair Serenaders. Leader: Mink Devine.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Sarinda Solo. By Fazeer Khan. 7-10 Rashid Ahmad Qawwal. Thumri. 7-40 Sarangi and Sarod. 7-50 Duet. By Irshad and Aziz. 8-0 Sraaswati Bai. 8-40 1st News. (Hindustani.) 8-50 1st News. (English.)

p.m.

6-30 Air Orchestra. Jait. 6-40 Qawwali. By Rashid Ahmad Qawwal and party. 7-0 Saraswati Bai. 7-25 Sarod. 7-30 Rashid Ahmad Qawwal. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Woman and Culture." By Maulana Nadeem. 8-45 Saraswati Bai. "Bsnarayo Ri" Bahar. Ghazal. 9-0 Qawwali. By Rushid Ahmad Qawwal and party. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report. (Hindustani.) 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English.) 9-45 Talk (English): "New Book." By S. F. Davenport. 10-0 "Pictures in Music."

Corporation Debate

It is gratifying to note that the wanton attack of the Chief Scout is before the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

On Thursday last when the resolution of Mr. M. N. Talpade demanding the eradication of the Scout Movement from the Municipality was being discussed, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, President of the Local Head-quarters, asked Mr. Talpade to produce the copy of the book in which had appeared the scandalous remarks of the Chief Scout. Mr. Talpade has promised to produce the said copy on Monday next when the discussions over this resolution of vital importance will be resumed.

It is apparent that Mr. Talpade referred to the same quotation cited by Mr. V. Narayan which appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle" of Saturday, the 19th June, 1937. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy knew it well that it is almost impracticable for Mr. Talpade to produce the book. According to the statement of the Chief Scout, this book is out of print, since the year 1921. I do not know if Mr. Talpade is fortunate enough to own this book or could get it on a loan for the day.

Past Apology Recalled

The following extracts from the "Times of India" dated 29th January 1921 speak volumes for itself:—

"Lord (then Sir) Robert Baden-Powell arrived in Bombay on Friday 28th January, 1921, and the same evening addressed a public meeting at the Town Hall when Sir George Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay presided.

"Years ago he spoke badly of some of the people in this country but he was at the same time speaking of in Africa. But that was very many years ago and the book in which that was written had long been out of print so that it could not damage anybody today and he hoped the past would be forgotten. Anyway, if he had hurt the feelings of any one in this country, he wanted to apologise to him that night."

Premeditated Offence

It is, therefore, evident that the passage quoted in the "Chronicle" was neither imaginary nor distorted but the true reproduction from the book of Baden-Powell.

It is absurd to contend that the slur that the Chief Scout has cast on Indians can be wiped off merely because the book is out of print. Moreover, it is very likely that the Chief Scout will furnish another apology even on this occasion; but one has got to remember that apologies are meaningless when the offence is premeditated and deliberate.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

sioners whose attitude is in no way surprising.

Let it be emphatically asserted that these half dozen Commissioners are not the accredited leaders of the City of Bombay and the suburbs and their voice is not the voice of the public.

Vain Efforts To Pacify Indian Public Opinion

(From "KEEN OBSERVER.")

The officials of the Boy Scout movement, who pride themselves on chanting the praises of Lord Baden-Powell, seem to have reconciled themselves to their lot on realising that the recent libellous attack of the Chief Scout has added one more nail in the coffin of the Boy Scout movement in India. While the Chief Scout is busy issuing vague denials, his disciples are straining their lungs to pacify the aggrieved Indian community.

Mr. H. W. Hogg, Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner in India is now in the City and his presence was taken advantage of by the All-India Radio, Bombay, when on Friday evening he delivered on the air the message of the Chief Scout. But who is responsible for the encroachment on radio-timings and the abrupt change in programme? Mr. C. B. Sethna, the Station Director.

Mr. Sethna, it will be remembered, was for some time Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Scout Association, before his appointment to the office of the Station Director. He is now an Assistant District Commissioner, Bombay.

Curious specimens of whitewashing the grave issue were referred to by Mr. Hogg among which was a letter from the Chief Scout, Lady Baden-Powell's letter to Mrs. Estley and the communication that the Chief Scout has addressed to Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, over the recent issue.

"Explanation Accepted"

Following the "tamasha" that lasted for 20 minutes, on the air, we are astounded to find the morning papers announcing, "The Chief Scouts' explanation accepted in Bombay." By whom? Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay and a handful of Scout Commis-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

'They're the greatest tonic I know'!
PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
2½ ANNAS FOR TEN
One cigarette for a piee
You're bound to notice a difference in your health once you start smoking Passing Show. Their cool smooth quality soothes your nerves, and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
P3/20

POPULAR

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: MANGALORE.

OFFERS

POLICIES of all types with most up-to-date privileges and conditions to suit every purse and purpose.

AGENCY on most liberal terms, equitable treatment and hereditary rights for renewal commission.

BONUS Rs. 10/-

Per 1,000 per Annum

For Prospectus & Agency, write to THE HEAD OFFICE, OR THE BRANCH SECRETARY, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY 1.

LOVA PASTILLES

For

COUGH, COLDS and all INFECTIONS OF THROAT.

Invaluable for Singers, Smokers and Public Speakers.

MALGHAM BROS.

BOMBAY.

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 3. Postage As. 2.

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS,

Wholesale Stockists: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

TENNENT'S LIGHT BEER

A PERFECT PRODUCT OF MODERN BREWING

DRINK TENNENTS ... and drink it often

SPENCER & CO. LTD. THROUGHOUT INDIA

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

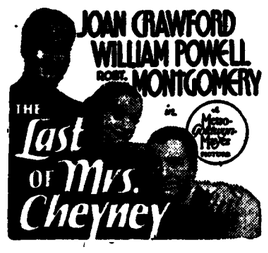
Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly.—Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time 4 to 11 A.M. & 3 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BY REQUEST

for the special benefit of SCHOOLS and COLLEGES which were closed for vacation during the film's first release!

JULES VERNE'S Great Adventure Novel

MICHAEL STROGOFF

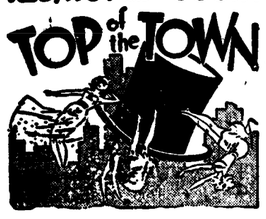
with

ANTON WALBROOK—MARGOT GRAHAME—AKIM TAMIROFF—ELIZABETH ALLAN

R-K-O RADIO PICTURE.

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RED, HOT AND —OOOH!



PLENTY OF SONGS AND BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!

Asthma Cause Killed In 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 7 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

NEW INDIA'S MOST ATTRACTIVE POLICIES

(1) The Family Income Policy provides for monthly payments, in the event of early death, in addition to payment of full sum assured at maturity.

(2) The Ideal Endowment Policy provides, in the event of survival, for a free Paid-up Policy of 25 per cent. of the policy amount in addition to the payment in cash of the full sum assured, with Bonus, if any.

(3) The Guaranteed Bonus (Endowment) Policy provides for a Bonus of Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1,000 assurance in addition to the ordinary bonuses.

All the above benefits are being offered for practically no increased premium.

Please write or call for particulars and satisfy yourself.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIA'S LARGEST GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF OVER RS. 71,00,000.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 4, 1993.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 18, 1356.
Parsi: Deh 26, 1306.
Hightide: 2-14, 14-44.
Lowtide: 7-54, 20-57.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, June 29.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The fourth lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cawasji Patel Street Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Toyama Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 24th June, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd July.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Last of Mrs. Cheney" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Top of the Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Michael Strogoff" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Crime Over London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Daily as usual.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Insaf" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Pirate Treasure" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daily Change of Programe" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

DHRANGADHRA PRAJA MANDAL

The Vice-President of Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the President of The Kathiawar Sammelan to be held in Bhavanagar, on 26th inst. 1937:—"Wishing every success to the effort of finding ways for emancipation of Kathiawar people."

4-ANNA TAXIS TO COME BACK?

Drivers' Union Appoints Committee; Tributes To Jhabwala

A sub-Committee to enquire into the question of running taxis in the city at four annas a mile, and to report within week, was appointed at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, held on Sunday morning at the People's Jinnah Hall.

The meeting adopted a resolution empowering the Managing Committee to appoint a Council of Action consisting of leading representatives of the Union, with the object of launching direct action so as "to radically achieve the removal of Private Taxis in Bombay." This resolution would come into force, if all efforts on the part of the Union officials fail in obtaining redress at the hands of the Police Commissioner.

TRIBUTES TO JHABWALA.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Secretary of the Union, was congratulated on his election to the Provincial Assembly, and was presented an address in appreciation of his services to the Union. In the course of the address it was stated:

"The Union will enter almost on a decade of its existence during its next official year, and a march from year to year is really a march from strength to strength for us. You founded the Union in 1928 and have up till this date devoted unremitting toil for its growth.

"You were cut off from us during the period of your suffering, when you were clapped in the Meerut Conspiracy Case; but from the time of your release, you summoned forth all your energies to make the Union stronger than what it was before. During the period of the Strike, when we valiantly fought for the four-anna meter under your militant leadership, you were brought in more intimate touch with us and became the spear-head of our movement. We may then have lost, but the moral victory was ours."

STRONG MONSOON ON WEST COAST

Heavy Rain In Bengal & Orissa Predicted

POONA, June 27.

The unsettled conditions off Kathiawar, Sind and Mekran Coasts persist. The deep depression over East Bengal moved westwards and lies this morning near Calcutta. It caused vigorous monsoon in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and active monsoon in Burma. Conditions are becoming favourable for an extension of the monsoon along the Gangetic Plain and widespread thunder-storms have occurred in the United Provinces and the adjoining parts of Punjab. The monsoon has been strong in Konkan and active in Malabar and Gujarat. Thunderstorms have been fairly widespread in the Central parts of the country and East Rajputana and occurred locally in Assam, Bihar, North Madras Coast and Deccan. Temperatures were appreciably above the normal in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Chief amounts of rainfall were: Ambalpur 7 inches, Gwa 6 inches, Calcutta 4; Tavoy, Cox's Bazaar, Barisal, Chandbali, Cuttack, Ratnagiri, Khandala and Calicut 2 inches; Ranchi, Hazaribad, Mount Abu, Karwar 1 1/2 inches; Myitkyina, Jessore, Saugor Island, Daltongnaj, Dehra Dun, Bombay, Masulipatam 1 inch each.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will be vigorous in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and active along the west coast of the Peninsula, in Gujerat and the Deccan, North Madras Coast and Burma and extend to East Central Provinces. Thunderstorms will be widespread in Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces and East Rajputana and extend in the Punjab and Kashmir. A few dust storms are also likely along the North-West Frontier and in Sind.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Heavy rain is likely to continue locally in South-West Bengal and Orissa and extend into East Central Provinces, during the next twenty-four hours.—A.P.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	13 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
except on Saturdays		18 5
"The Flying Ranee" on Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	23 30
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 35	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	9 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 45	
"The Flying Ranee" daily Saturdays only		15 10

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

It's nearly a year since the Bus-Taxi rate-war commenced on Hill Road route at Bandra. This rate-war still continues and since its commencement the situation has undergone various changes.

Before the Bandra Bus Service Company was inaugurated, taxis in the suburbs did a flourishing trade, but this told on the purses of the poorer and the middle class of people of the suburbs. The Bus Company thus came to them as a boon plying at the rate of an anna per head, but this new boon to the people in its turn kept the taxis completely idle, which compelled them to form a Union and start plying at the rate of an anna per head.

This took a different turn for the earnings of the buses was effected which made them introduce various devices such as season tickets, etc., but things did not brighten and finally they have now reduced their fare to half an anna per head which has brought them nearly three-fourths of the taxis trade. A real war of attrition this!

ANDHRA PEASANTS' MARCH

To Demonstrate At Govt. House And To Hold Ryots' Conferences

CHICAGOLE, June 26.

Mr. Gouthu Latchana, Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, announces that, to press for amendments to the Estate Land Act, Debt Conciliation Act, the Forest Act and the Land Revenue Act, a "peasants' march" over a distance of 800 miles, commencing from Ichapur, northern-most point of Madras Presidency to the Government House and the two Chambers of Legislature, would be inaugurated on July 1.

The march would last for 3 months and according to the schedule drawn up, it would be limited to 10 miles per day. In the course of their march they would not confine themselves merely to the high roads, but visit as many villages as possible. At every important place, ryots' conferences would be held.

On July 1st, the inauguration ceremony will be performed by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., President All-India Kisan Sangh. Swami Sahajanand, President of the Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, will hoist the red flag and Mr. K. Satyanerayanamurthi will be the leader of the march.—United Press.

Football

MAHIM DEFEAT HAVERO

Out of the four matches fixed for the week-end, in the Indian Football League, only two were played, as G. S. M. College and Bengal Club have withdrawn. The play between the King's Circle and Blue Star on Saturday ended in a draw, each side having scored two goals.

Mahim defeated Havero on Sunday, by two goals to one. Both the teams were strong and a good play was witnessed in the first-half when the Mahim put a clean goal through Paul. Ramsay, the captain and Paul, the left-out were the outstanding players of the day. Now Mahim is the top scorer with 11 points to its credit and the next is Havero with 8 points.

TEAMS:—

MAHIM:—Ponte, Arthur, Alvares, Pinto, Telang, Becket, Ramsay (captain), Martin, Michael, Rosario and Paul.

HAVERO:—N. K. Suvarna, D. M. Mandon, and Ramanna, R. K. Suvarna, Kancham and K. J. Sallan (captain), V. T. Mandon, P. A. Kunder, G. B. Mandon, Pushparaj and N. Karoora.

Unidentified Body Found

An unidentified body, suspected to be that of a Pathan, aged about 30, was found near Bombay Municipal Chowki, Sion, with three stab wounds, on Saturday evening.

The body was removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held on the body by the City Coroner on Monday.

NEW BRANCH OF CANARA BANK

Mr. Kher On What Bankers Can Do For Country

The three branches of the Canara Bank were linked up by a fourth one which was opened by Mr. B. G. Kher, the Congress leader in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Saturday evening, before a distinguished gathering.

Dr. A. V. Baliga, in proposing Mr. B. G. Kher to the chair, paid an eloquent tribute to the Congress leader and hoped that Indian Banks would have a prosperous future in years to come.

Mr. T. Vasudev Kini, chief Agent, tracing the origin of the Bank said that the institution owed its birth to the great wave of national feeling that swept over the country in 1906. In Madras Presidency, this feeling was accentuated by the Arbuthnot crash which engulfed the life savings of thousands of families. The danger of not having even a single banking institution of our own was fully realised. Amidst great enthusiasm and, almost as a contribution to the national cause, the Canara Bank was started on July 1, 1906 by that selfless worker, the late Mr. Subbarao Pai.

With a net work of branches spread over important business centres of the West Coast and in the neighbouring Indian States, the Bank served, Mr. Kini added, the interests of high and low. "We want your business, but we want something much more, and that is your goodwill," he concluded.

Mr. Kher congratulated the Bank on its starting the fourth branch in Girgaum within a short period of nine years of his existence in Bombay. He stressed the need of having a Bank at Girgaum where small "shop keepers" found it difficult to obtain credit on easy terms.

NEED FOR MORE BANKS.

He thought that such Banks could do a great deal in the way of improving the status and methods of business of indigenous Bankers and for the utilization of their knowledge, experience and resources. The problem of financing of rural and small scale industries was also one in the solution of which the network of the branches and their wide connections ought to be very helpful.

Citing facts and figures, Mr. Kher pointed out that in India there was one branch of a Bank for every 36,700 persons while in Great Britain, there was one such office for every 4816 persons. The economic reconstruction of India was one of the greatest problems which we had to face and in that sphere of activity, banks would have a very important role to play. He felt pleased with the figures in the balance sheet of the Canara Bank and he hoped that it would prosper in that locality.

Dr. U. A. Rao proposed a vote of thanks and after light refreshments, the function terminated.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

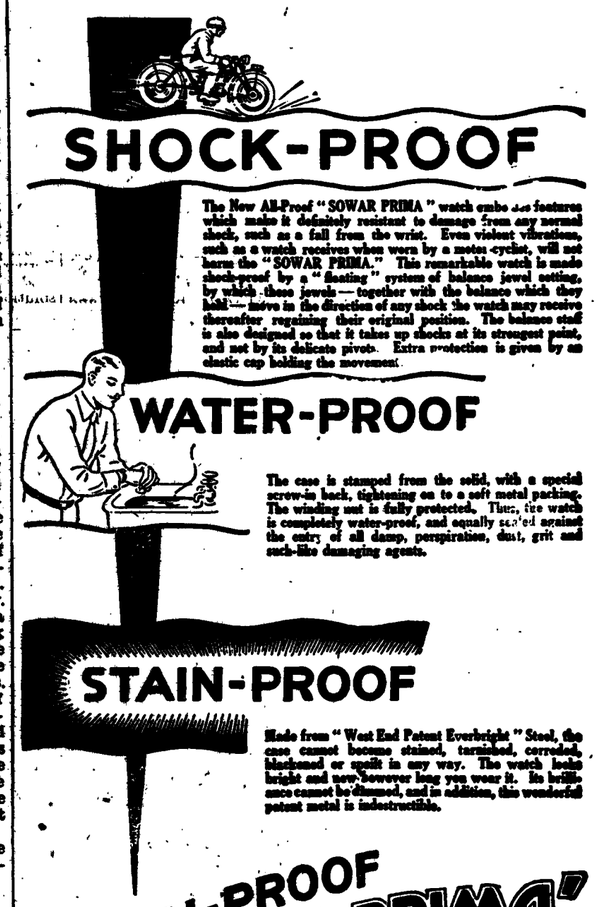
The monthly flag hoisting ceremony was held at the Congress House, on Sunday morning. Mrs. Santabai Vengsarkar unfurled the National flag.

Mrs. Santabai in a brief speech referred to the incidents in Poona and Simla, and exhorted the public to keep in their mind, the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

RECEPTION TO SAVARKAR

Mr. S. K. Patil, speaking at the function, referred to the question of congressmen participating in the reception accorded to Mr. V. D. Savarkar and said that they should all honour a great patriot, whatever might be their political differences. Besides they should all remember that they would be honouring not the Savarkar, who expressed his views during the last few days, but that Savarkar, who had thrilled the world nearly 30 years ago, by his courage and sacrifice. He hoped that Congressmen would participate in the reception irrespective of their views.

That looks good!
VIMTO Cordial not only looks good and tastes delicious, but it is good for you—too! VIMTO Cordial restores energy and vigour in a trice—and the good it does is lasting! Try Sparkling Vimto for tiredness: it refreshes instantly.
VIMTO
CORDIAL
as good as it looks


SHOCK-PROOF
The New All-Proof "SOWAR PRIMA" watch embodies features which make it definitely resistant to damage from any normal shock, such as a fall from the wrist. Even violent vibrations, such as a watch receives when worn by a motor-cyclist, will not harm the "SOWAR PRIMA." This remarkable watch is made shock-proof by a "floating" system of balance jewel setting, by which these jewels—together with the balance which they hold—move in the direction of any shock the watch may receive thereafter regaining their original position. The balance staff is also designed so that it takes up shocks at its strongest point, and not by its delicate pivots. Extra protection is given by an elastic cap holding the movement.
WATER-PROOF
The case is stamped from the solid, with a special screw-in back, tightening on to a soft metal packing. The winding nut is fully protected. Thus, the watch is completely water-proof, and equally sealed against the entry of all damp, perspiration, dust, grit and such-like damaging agents.
STAIN-PROOF
Made from "West End Patent Everbright" Steel, the case cannot become stained, tarnished, corroded, blackened or spoilt in any way. The watch looks bright and new however long you wear it. Its brilliance cannot be dimmed, and in addition, this wonderful patent metal is indestructible.
NEW ALL-PROOF 'SOWAR PRIMA'
Prices include superior leather strap, box and key
Radium Figures and Hands, Rs. 2 Extra.
Send for fully descriptive FREE FOLDER.
New All-Proof "Sowar Prima" 10½"' Medium Size Keyless Lever Wrist Watch. "West End Patent Everbright" Steel—15 Jewels Rs. 36.
New All-Proof "Sowar Prima" 8¼"' Small Size Keyless Lever Wrist Watch. "West End Patent Everbright" Steel—15 Jewels. Rs. 40.
Guaranteed by
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY • CALCUTTA

Telephone No. 22027
Post Box 229
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1005

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1937

DISAPPOINTING

The report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee may or may not come up to the expectations of the Government who appointed it, studiously keeping Indians out of it, but will certainly disappoint the public who pay the cost of the Railways. For several years before the world depression the Railways contributed about five crores of rupees to the general revenues after providing for the Reserve Fund. But from 1929-30 they showed continuous deficits and incurred a total liability of 62 crores to the general revenues and the Reserve Fund put together, till in the last Railway Budget a small surplus of 15 lakhs was shown in the revised estimates for the year 1936-37 and the same surplus was budgetted for in the estimates for the year 1937-38. Everybody was told and led to expect that the end of the depression had come. Everybody looked forward to the fulfilment of Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendations of financial relief to the provinces based on the assumption that the Railways would contribute at least six crores to the general revenues. The present Committee of two British experts was appointed to survey the whole field of railway administration and suggest ways to fulfil the expectations. As the inquiry included both questions of general policy and detailed technique of railway working, Indian experts were absolutely necessary in the Committee but they were deliberately kept out in spite of universal protest from all over the country. And the inevitable has happened.

No Economies

The experts of the Committee who seem to think they are experts not only in Railway matters but also in the problems of trade cycles, state that the next trade cycle "will be less favourable" than the last and that they "find it difficult to believe that over a period representing the next trade cycle the Railways will, after making the appropriations requisite for the depreciation fund, earn more net revenue than will reasonably suffice to secure the interest on their capital obligations." Consequently the British experts roundly declare that the Railways should "no longer be looked to as a possible source of revenues for the relief of general taxation." This general warning naturally paves the way for the specific suggestion that "a general cut in salaries would not be justified as a means of economy at the present juncture." This is the British experts' reply to the numerous Indians who persistently contend that there are great possibilities of retrenchment in the Railway services, a belief fully shared and expressed even by the present Indian Member for Railways. Lest any should suggest retrenchment at least by reducing the number of posts, the British experts give the warning that already "the reduction of administrative posts has been carried too far and that it has seriously impaired personal intercourse essential between the Railway Board, the Railways and the trading Committee." So India is asked to believe that the Railway officers' lack of touch with the trading community and of responsiveness to its needs is due to their being over-burdened with administrative work. With regard to other possible sources of economy also "the Committee are unable to point to any economies of first class magnitude that can at present be realised."

Vested Interests Safeguarded

Thus, having safeguarded all vested interests, official and non-official, at the expense of the general public, the Committee suggests some minor sources of economy and profit, such as better use of rolling stock, reducing upper class accommodation, lower capital expenditure, more advertising and publicity work, etc. With regard to the suggestion that "special steps must be taken to select and train commercial staff, the most interesting part is that "the desirability of appointing senior men at the outset from Great Britain should be considered." The Committee recommends more purchases through the Indian Stores Department. But we doubt if the Railway Board, from which Indians are scrupulously excluded, will carry out the recommendation to any appreciable extent. On the whole the report is extremely disappointing to the public and the Government should beware of acting upon it before it is rigorously examined by another body predominantly Indian with a non-official majority and later by the Legislative Assembly.

Saviour Of Europe!

Mr. Chamberlain's intervention in the Foreign Affairs debate has served to confirm his reputation. While Lord Baldwin was a sanctimonious Tory, Mr. Chamberlain is an outspoken one. British policy, as has been notoriously evident all this time, has been consistently pro-Italy and pro-Germany. Mr. Chamberlain has proceeded to make it quite plain in words. For, his speech is remarkable for being openly pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist. There is not a word of sympathy for democracy. Indeed he does not regard the war in Spain as between Democracy and International Fascism and both he and his colleagues seek to balance Russian help to the Spanish Government with that rendered in an organised form by Italy and Germany to the unlawful rebels. Any one who has any knowledge of the history of intervention and who possesses any honest sense of proportion can see the hypocrisy in trying to suggest that Russian "interference" can approach in any degree at all the magnitude of assistance in men, money and munition which is being received by Franco from his masters, to say nothing of the services that the Italian and German navies have been rendering him. British statesmen are quite aware of the hypocrisy of their suggestions. But they either do not dare or do not desire to annoy the Fascist Powers. That is why they have consistently betrayed democracy as against the Fascists, not only in Spain, not only at the Non-Intervention Committee but also at Geneva where only recently efforts were made to suppress as far as possible Senor Del Vayo's charge-sheet against Germany and Italy.

But, urges Mr. Chamberlain, it is of the utmost importance to save Europe from an avalanche to localise the war in Spain. Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues are localising and quite effectively the war in Spain, as they localised the war in Abyssinia in favour of Italy—by helping a rebel victory. When Franco and his masters conquer Spain will Europe have been saved from an avalanche? Or will an avalanche have been brought much nearer? The answer is already terribly evident as witness German intrigues in Central Europe and Italian preparations—open, blatant and defiant—in the Mediterranean, particularly Libya. But there is nothing like Tory class obstinacy with its sneaking regard for Fascism. British "statesmen" see the danger but they are wilfully blind. And we are perfectly certain that Mr. Chamberlain is quite gratified with the approval that his ingratiating gesture has won in Germany and Italy although the snub—if nothing worse—administered by the Italian press especially by the "ananymous" writer in the "Popolo d'Italia" ought to make him sit up and take notice.

Vindicate India's Honour

In moving his resolution requesting the Bombay Municipal Corporation to disassociate itself from the Boy Scout Movement and to start an independent organisation for training young students, Mr. M. N. Talpade did well in pointing out that such a proposal was not prompted by any political considerations, and that it was solely meant to vindicate the honour of India. Lord Baden-Powell's gross calumny has cut every self-respecting Indian to the quick and has created a profound reaction throughout the country. Official apologists of the Boy Scout Movement and of the Chief Scout are naturally desperately anxious to explain away the offending remarks. We have already discussed in these columns the very vague cablegram sent by Lord Baden-Powell to Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy. The Chief Scout has had more than ample opportunity during the last two months either to refute Reuter's report or to withdraw his remarks. His Lordship has done neither, and the inferences to be drawn from such a prolonged prevarication are pretty obvious. It is also noteworthy that Reuter's agency, which is a responsible news agency, has not repudiated its report of Lord Baden-Powell's speech "India at present suffers from three main handicaps as a nation—lack of character, lack of health, lack of unity," so said the Chief Scout according to Reuter's report. The statement is as definite as it is insulting to India. In all his vague denials, Lord Baden-Powell has not had the grace to withdraw these words. We trust, therefore that the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will do their duty by themselves, the city and the country by unanimously passing Mr. Talpade's resolution when it comes for a vote to-day.

PARSIS OF BOMBAY

Social And Economic Survey

(From Our Special Representive)

A statistical survey of the social and economic conditions of the Parsi community is being conducted now, and it is exciting considerable interest among its members, thanks to the due publicity given it by the ever-obliging press. It is a happy sign of the times that the matter has been taken up seriously by some of the sincerest well-wishers of the community who command, due to their social status or literary achievements and distinction, high respect and esteem. So there is every chance of its being successfully conducted, to the lasting benefit of the community. Thanks to the initiative of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, the city's noted banker and financier, and Sir Jehangir Koyaji, a well-known economist, and the monetary help spontaneously given by that doyen of Parsi charity, Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala, the work is being done on a sound scientific basis, under the aegis of the Parsi Statistical Bureau whose Managing Board consists of, besides the three gentlemen mentioned above, Profs. P. A. Wadia and M. J. Antia, Dr. Thoothi, Mr. N. A Engineer and Messrs Bulsara and Khambata, and Drs. Mehta and Wadia.

Wide Scope.

The Survey is to be very exhaustive, embracing in its scope all details worth nothing, which will decidedly throw a flood of light on the modes of living, viz., housing accommodation and rentals paid, inmates of the house, migration from and relation with the native place since 1914, details about family members, their education, marriages and deaths, amount of charity, if any, received, and unemployment. Under the last head searching questions are asked of the person unemployed, his academic qualifications, degrees or diplomas held, the craft known to him, or the crafts he is ready to learn, owing to changed circumstances, and also whether he is prepared to try his luck out of Bombay and not swell the ranks of the easy-going stay-at-homes, of the metropolis.

Perfect Secrecy.

The enquiry that is being made is carried on on an ambitous scale, and if the majority of members of the community (barring the cantankerous few who are to be met with in all communities) co-operate heartily, and realising the gravity of the situation respond to the appeal issued by the Bureau to give brief answers to the relevant forms in the scheme, they will be doing their duty which will ultimately benefit each and every member, directly or indirectly. One point that has been stressed by the Bureau and which requirs to be re-emphasised here is to assure the community that all information supplied will be very confidentially treated and that there is absolutely no fear of their confidence being misplaced. The Hon. Secretary, Dr. Behram H. Mehta, and Dr. Homi M. Wadia, another active member of the Board, who are daily giving their labour of love in the office, are very keen on the point and see to it themselves. Having visited the office I have satisfied myself on this score that all details, particularly those supplied in connection with the income and expenditure of the family are held sacrosanct. In fact the moment the last-men-

(Continued on page 7—Col. 2).

Our London Letter

By Our Own Correspondent

Hertzog's Threat

LONDON: June 19. (By Air Mail).

"We have had no secrets from you. We have felt that the fullest exposure of the facts was the completest justification for the action which the Government have from time to time deemed it necessary to take", thus said Mr. Neville Chamberlain at the plenary session of the Imperial Conference, at St. James Palace. Some of its members went further They declared the Empire's belief in the League of Nations, whose influence Dominion statesmen want to see strengthened. "In their view", the official summary of the Conference given to the pressmen states, "the settlement of differences that may arise between nations and the adjustment of national needs should be sought by methods of co-operation, joint inquiry and conciliation."

We are told that "desiring to base their policies upon the aims and ideals of the League of Nations, they found themselves unanimous in declaring that their respective armaments will never be used for purposes of aggression or for any purpose inconsistent with the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Pact of Paris. Mr. Chamberlain, in closing the Conference, talked of an Empire policy. "The keynote of our policy" said Mr. Neville, "is the same as that which has been stressed over and over again as the first objective of every member of the conference—the maintenance of peace and the removal of the causes which have so long delayed the restoration of the confidence of the world... The Government in the United Kingdom have good reason to believe that they are making a contribution of the most important character to the cause of peace, and, in their turn, welcome the efforts of other partners in the Empire, made with similar objects... We have shown that a selfish and exclusive economic nationalism forms no part of our common creed."

Hertzog Provides Sensation

Ah, these words were uttered only a few days ago. Yesterday, before he caught his train to travel across the channel, General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of S. Africa, promised us a first-class political sensation as a result of the deliberations that took place in St. James's Palace and in Whitehall. The General had been in England for the Imperial Conference and had taken the opportunity of conferring with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Dominion Secretary. They talked on the future of the native protectorates in South Africa. In spite of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's declaration they have not even been able to attain peace in the domestic affairs of the British Commonwealth of Nations, General Hertzog fears that unless a different attitude is taken the consequences are going to be of a most unpleasant character. His Government wants to take the native protectorate—Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland—under its own rule. The British Government, however, is pledged not to hand over control unless the natives in the protectorates cast a majority vote in favour.

The South African newspaper, the "Cape Argus", emphasises that there are sound practical reasons for the transfer and the removal of the present artificial barriers. In its opinion General Hertzog is solicitous for the welfare of the Protectorate natives who are concerned about recent legislation, though the paper sees nothing, in fact, to cause alarm. The British Government has, therefore, received the news of General Hertzog's interview given before his departure from Waterloo with mixed feelings. It is regretted that a discordant note should be struck so soon after the "successful" conclusion of the Imperial Conference. Of course, the interview is also regarded as satisfactory evidence that the British Government has not weakened on its original attitude towards General Hertzog's request for the transfer of the native territories to the Union. At the same time, non-official opinion in London is anxious to know if the statesmen of the Empire are honest in their utterances. It desires to know how far the general public should trust Mr. Chamberlain for his utterance "we have no secrets". It wants to know if General Hertzog was honest to himself when he emphasised his differences with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and in other breath announced that during his stay in London he had "a very satisfactory time".

Mr. Savage's "Crime"

Meanwhile, the various Dominion newspapers that are coming to London demonstrate that New Zealand had been frowned upon by certain other Empire delegates and had been voted to be "no gentlemen". All this for "introducing politics" into the Imperial Conference. The crime of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Savage, was apparently this. He demanded that some reference to the need for raising the standard of living of the masses should be included in the final resolution of the Imperial Conference. He won his point but it was not popular. The boss Press in New Zealand are now sneering at Mr. Savage as "inexperienced". On the other hand, there is pretty good authority for saying that Mr. Savage and his chief lieutenant, Mr. Walter Nash, were not too favourably impressed by the mummery of the Coronation and the Imperial Conference, and will be only too glad once again to put 13,000 miles of sea between them and Great Britain. Their Christian Socialist idea of celebrating the Coronation was to establish a children's health camp, which was incidentally enormously successful.

Australia's Problem

So far as the Australian delegation to the Imperial Conference are concerned, their voyage home will be only an interval of rest between two periods of hard and anxious work. In a few months, Mr. Lyons and his colleagues, after six years of office, will have to go to the country again. It is understood that one of the most important issues in the general election in Australia will be the future of the Northern Territory. The latest report on its possible development is likely to be in the hands of the Australian Government before the election.; It is expected to be an outspoken document and the investigator has already dismissed more than half of that territory as almost valueless. It has a white population of 5,000 and its backward and deserted state is indicated by the experience of the investigating committee who travelled by motor-truck, carried its own supplies slept under the stars when beyond the reach of the hospitality of scattered cattle stations, and was sometime out of touch with civilisation for a week end. I am told that the interest of Australians in their own unused land has been stimulated lately by

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CRUEL HUMBUG

Mr. Anthony Eden assured the House of Commons that he was optimistic in regard to the Far East situation. We wonder what he meant. The proposed Pacific Pact is still a tentative one-sided idea. And the hope that a more definite exchange of views between Britain and Japan may lead to further progress may or may not be realised. But when Mr. Eden declared that "any Anglo-Japanese understanding could not be effected at the expense of China," the British Foreign Secretary was simply talking with his tongue in his cheek. Japan's Imperialist aggression in China is both an ancient and a continuous outrage and its history is a history of the betrayal of China by the Powers, principally by Britain. The League of Nations coolly deserted China inspite of the Lytton report. Who was mainly responsible? Manchuria was swallowed by Japan. But when America suggested some sort of rescue, Britain refused to co-operate. Why? Was it in the interest of China?

NATIONAL FLAG

Replying to a question in the Punjab Legislative Assembly the Premier gave an assurance that the culprit who had recently pulled down the National Flag at Simla would be duly punished if found and proved guilty. It is intriguing that the culprit is still not traced. The Punjab Government have received a report on the subject from certain officials but refuse to put it on the table of the House. If the local police are earnest enough it should not be difficult for them to trace the culprit soon. Meanwhile the Congress President has done well to instruct the public that the best way to react to incidents like those at Simla and near Poona is to use the Flag all the more on every suitable occasion. It should be impressively displayed at every public meeting.

A TELLING QUESTION

Presiding over the Howrah District Youth League Conference Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose made a very striking and telling observation. "It was said," observed Mr. Bose, "that the Governor would not interfere with the Ministers. He wondered what led the Ministry composed of his countrymen still to keep those in detention." That the detenus will not be released, except possibly in a small number, has already been announced by that patriotic ex-Congressman, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, and in language which does great credit to his ready adaptability. Now, it is a well-known fact that Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq and his friends had pledged themselves during and before the last elections to the release of detenus and other political prisoners. What has happened in the meantime? For unless it is the Governor who has effectively interfered, the other alternative explanation is that they have betrayed as Ministers the pledge that they gave to their people as candidates.

DESERVE CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar has not been long in office but is fairly aping the occasional patronising pose of the bureaucrat. The process of releasing detenus, he said in a recent public speech, would be greatly accelerated "provided we get the active co-operation of the public." If he had a better sense of responsibility, he would have realised that the public would co-operate with the Government only when the latter deserved co-operation. If the Government proceed in the right judicial manner against suspected terrorists the people will naturally co-operate with them, for he knows that terrorism is a dying creed in India. But if they maltreat men on mere suspicion without any trial using lawless laws as their weapons, the public will, as they ought to, non-co-operate with them.

THE DEWAN BAHADUR GODBOLE

By the death of Dewan Bahadur Godbole on Friday at Poona, the Bombay Presidency loses a notable public worker. From the day he retired from Government service about thirty years ago till the last day of his life he was a most strenuous worker in various public causes, political, social and educational. For many years he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and Chairman of the Deccan Education Society and several other educational institutions. Sincerity, thoroughness, and tireless enthusiasm were his distinguishing qualities in every work he undertook and will doubtless be an inspiration to all those who worked with him.

TANNING INDUSTRY

The Bombay Presidency Charmakar (leather workers) Conference held at Poona on Saturday, the Bombay Presidency Industrial Conference of Cobblers and Tanners held in Bombay on the same day, and similar conferences that are being held in large numbers all over the country are indicative of the fast-growing political consciousness of Harijans and their attempt by self-help to advance their economic and other conditions. Tanning and the allied industries have for ages been the hereditary profession of certain Harijan castes; but for lack of education the workers and the industries have failed to meet the requirements of modern times. Both the Conferences, therefore, plead for more education for Harijans, both general and technical, and, particularly for more tanning schools. Provincial Governments should naturally take the lead in the matter as they command the necessary resources, but private bodies can do much in that direction, as has already been done by the Harijan Sevak Sangh which is maintaining at least two good tanning schools, one at Calcutta and the other at Wardha.

"It was said that the Governor would not interfere with the Ministers. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose wondered what led the (Bengal) Ministry composed of his countrymen still to keep those in detention."

—News Item.

But need Mr. Bose really wonder?

* * *

The protests against Lord Baden-Powell's insults, says the Times of India, "go ill with our political rights and our political claims; both of which warrant more indifference to slights as often supposed and assumed as actual."

Not content with political and economic domination over this country, reservations, safeguards, etc., the European in India is now definitely going native. Worse luck.

* * *

Talking of the "Chief Scout" there is absolutely no truth in the rumour that the Bombay Broadcasting Station has offered to Messrs. Nariman and Talpade an opportunity to broadcast replies to Mr. Hogg and his Right Honourable Chief.

The rumour in fact is a malicious and contemptible propaganda by a section of anti-Indian Indians against the Boy Scout Movement, Lord Baden-Powell and also the Indian Radio department.

* * *

Sir Wazir Hasan advises Muslims "first to take part in the fight and then to put forward their claims."

Some advice this! But, as the Junior Colleague insists, the "All-India Muslim League" is too sensible to be deceived by Sir Wazir Hasan and to fail to notice the latter's obvious attempt to put an uncomfortable, in fact, impossible, cart before the horse.

* * *

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar appeals to Congress to accept office lest instead of wrecking the constitution "popular majorities" themselves be wrecked.

Yes, believe it or not, it is really Mr. Bhopatkar, the Democratic Swaraj leader.

* * *

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar further fears that "hopes and aspirations" of the electorated would be blasted for a pretty long time if the bureaucracy took charge.

But why worry? The Governor owes it to Comrade Jamnadas Mehta to appoint him as his "Adviser" under Section 93 and, of course, Comrade Jamnadas Mehta would owe it to the principles of Democratic Swaraj and to the interests of the electorate to accept the appointment.

* * *

Addressing the Women's University Convocation, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, said, "I have often felt that women have shown a truer instinct in our political struggle than we men."

We entirely agree with this feeling. And we congratulate the distinguished Liberal on his confession.

* * *

"On the figures of the last election there is no doubt Satara South was a strong Congress constituency, but it does seem strange that no one could be found to oppose the Congress candidate."

—Anglo-India.

How sad, indeed!

But let not anti-Congress friends and patriots of India lose heart. Let them resolutely and determinedly cling to the confident certainly that at the next election Congress would be beaten decisively—as at the last when Congress failed to secure, more than 87 or so out of an estimated number of 60 to 65 seats.

* * *

His Highness the Gaekwar, says a report, "has called for a well-considered and feasible scheme of insurance for agricultural on the basis of similar insurance prevailing in Western countries."

We are duly gratified.

By the way, what about those other basic agricultural institutions relating, for instance, to land revenue, land tenure, etc., that prevail in the West?

* * *

There was a loud knock on the door. The doctor, who had just settled himself for a nap, rose.

'What is it?' he asked the man at the door.

'I've been bitten by a dog,' said the man, unhappily.

'Well, don't you know that my hours of consultation are between twelve and three?'

'Yes,' groaned the patient, 'but the dog didn't.'

Workers Must Strengthen Congress

Bombay T. U. C. President Urges Achievement Of "United Front"

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

Presiding over the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference held to-day, Mr. S. P. Bhise made a fervent appeal to build up a real "united front."

"To-day the Indian National Congress is the only mighty organization," he said, "which enjoys the loyalty and confidence of the working classes. The nature of its leadership to-day need not deter us. It is wrong to judge the Congress from a section of its leadership. It must be judged from its dynamic growth. Which doctrines are rising inside it? Which classes form the driving force? What is the character of the national revolution and of the state to emerge out of the revolution, are the fundamental questions demanding our consideration? When we have understood all this, the urgency of achieving the anti-imperialist united front inside the Congress stands properly enhanced."

BECOME CONGRESS MEMBERS.

Continuing Mr. Bhise said that the first step towards this achievement was to become and to make Congress members in thousands and to make it organizationally strong and truly functioning. There could be no question of differentiation between workers and non-workers. Every soldier in the fight for complete independence must accept to work in this direction.

After detailing the various and numerous grievances of the working classes, Mr. Bhise made a strong plea for organization.

"Bombay," he continued, "which is in the vanguard of labour movement, has to its credit 53-54 thousand organised workers. These again are divided into two camps. The total strength of the working class of all description must be three to four lakhs. Thus the percentage of organised workers is hardly 12. Speaking about the textile workers, we have it that in the whole of the presidency (Sindh now excluded) out of three lakhs and eighty-five thousand we have 88,000 organised textile workers. This is equivalent to 24 per cent. Thus if Bombay and Ahmedabad—which in itself is not satisfactory, is taken out, what remains for the rest of the presidency, viz, Sholapur, Khandesh, etc., is bearly one per cent. organization."

THE "WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE."

Proceeding Mr. Bhise remarked that the condition of the working classes was as bad as ever. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, he said, had been returned through a labour constituency. And yet nothing was done to remedy their grievances. Recognition of trade unions which came into existence according to the Trade Union Act, must be given as a matter of course, and yet this gentleman, the so-called workers' representative on the cabinet, had done so far, nothing in this behalf.

Concluding Mr. Bhise said that to-day the whole world was shaking with the tremours of war. The capitalist countries were in a mad race and rage to drown the world in pools of blood, to repartition the colonies and to destroy—if they could—the proud achievement and the only hope of the world proletariat, the Soviet Russia. The designs of war could be defeated only by building up a united front.—United Press.

FIRST TEST MATCH

England Loses Three Good Bats Cheap

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 26.

The following are details of the match in the first Test between England and New Zealand at Lord's:—

Further swelling of attendance to 20,000 marked a resolution after tea.

In the first ball Moloney fielding at longoff dropped Hardstaff off Vivian. Two overs later Hammond flung his bat to ball going wide on offstump and was caught in the slips by Roberts off Vivian (276/3/140).

Hammond nad remained at wicket 220 minutes, his chief strokes being one six and 14 fours. Paynter joined Hardstaff but the partnership was shortlived. Hardstaff being caught at midwicket by Moloney off Roberts (284/4114).

Hardstaff who hitting everything after Hammond's dismissal was stylish, though sometimes tedious, having batted 250 minutes, during which he had nine hits to boundary. Paynter was completely restrained, proving very dull and remained not out after 95 minutes play, having made, 42.

ENGLAND'S LOSS

Following Hardstaff's dismissal, three of England's good bats lost for addition of 55 runs only, Barnett who joined Paynter was clean bowled for five by Cowie, who kept perfect length (302/5/5). Ames the next man in shared the same fate being clean bowled by Vivian for an addition of five runs (307/6/5). Robins who replaced Ames forced pace raising the total to 339 before he was caught by Tindill off Roberts (339/7/18).

Paynter was joined by Voce and the pair played out time, Voce remaining not out with twelve when he had batted 27 minutes.

INVITEES TO CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

under discussion, when the conference adjourned, seeks to form a Standing Committee of the leaders of various communities in the province with powers to co-opt members at the discretion of the Premier with the object of enquiring into and examine causes of communal friction and after such enquiry and examination arrive at definite findings with a view to achieving permanent settlement on the basis of agreed solution of all outstanding communal differences.

Those who attended the conference included the Premier and his colleagues on the Punjab Cabinet, Raja Narendra Nath, Bhai Parmanand, Master Tara Singh, Giani Sher Singh, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Doctor Alam, Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. Barkatali, Mr. Gulam Mohi-ud-Din, Nawab of Mamdot, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Nawab Muzaffar Khan and others.

Representatives of the Press were also invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the Conference.—United Press.

PRESS ACT IN OPERATION

Case Against Chand Bibi And 2 Other Congress Workers In Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, June 25.

A case against Shrimati Chand Bibi and two other Congress workers has been filed under Section 18 of the Press Act for alleged distribution of objectionable leaflets, July 7, has been fixed for hearing.

PARSIS OF BOMBAY

(Continued From page 6)

cloned details are received in a sealed envelope (specially provided) in the office the Hon. Secretary himself and he alone deals with it and keeps them in a special file which is not accessible to any-one else.

Success in Colaba.

If the Board is equipped with correct and reliable data they will facilitate the Bureau considerably in arriving at a true appraisement of the situation and forming reliable conclusions, which will surely lead, in due time, to practical measures to ameliorate certain conditions; and the Bureau will be able to justify its existence in tackling not only the great question of unemployment, the seriousness of which was the chief issue of the birth of the Bureau, but will also incidentally open the eyes of the community to the equally important other problems, viz., physical and mental culture, good health, etc. By the successful accomplishment of this task, the Parsi community will be setting a good example to sister communities to emulate. In order to dispel the fear of family's privacy being divulged and to popularise the Bureau's efforts it has issued 12,000 leaflets in Gujerati for free distribution. The success achieved in the Colaba Section where the considerable opposition that was met with from a certain section soon melted away by persuasion and pleading, encourages the hope that their efforts for getting details in four other centres of the city, viz., Fort, Dhobitalao, Grant Road and Byculla will meet with equally favourable response. Carelessness at this juncture is fatal to the progress of the community, and that fortunately is realised by the majority of the community.

Spanish Govt. Cargo Boat Sunk

FIVE CREW AND 49 OTHERS DROWNED

Torpedo From Unidentified Submarine

ALICANTE, June 27.

The Spanish Government cargo boat, "Cabocarlos" proceeding to Valencia from Alicante with a cargo of foodstuffs, was sunk 28 miles from Alicante by a torpedo fired from an unidentified submarine. Five of the crew and 49 persons were drowned.

The survivors landed at Alicante.—Reuter.

British Woman Killed At Bilbao?

LONDON, June 27.

A British woman, Berbie Boland Lyons, aged 57, born at Yawl, Ireland, was killed by the Government troops at Bilbao on June 16, according to insurgent sources in London. It is stated she was a Governess in the family of Count Zubiria, all of whom are stated to have been arrested and killed.—Reuter

Santander Absolutely Quiet

SANTANDER, June 27.

The town is absolutely calm. The only fighting reported is slight activity on the northern fronts. A number of British ships have arrived with general cargoes, which have been unloaded in preparation for evacuating non-combatant refugees.—Reuter

Death Sentneces For Basque Prisoners?

SANTANDER, June 27.

It is believed here that death sentences have been pronounced by insurgent tribunals on a number of Basque prisoners at Bilbao.—Reuter.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

Won By Clairvoyant

PARIS, June 27.

Grand Prix de Paris, run at Longchamp, over a distance of one mile and seven furlongs, resulted as follows:—

Senor E. M. de Hoz's Clairvoyant ridden by Semblat 1.

Frederico Tesio's Donatello, ridden by Gubellini 2.

Baron E. Douard de Rothschild's Gonfalonier, ridden by Boullion 3.

Won by three-quarters of a length. Two lengths separated second and the third.

Totalisator paid to ten francs stake for win, 31, places 16, 17 and 45.—Reuter.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S PARADE IN HYDE PARK

King Receives Salute

LONDON, June 27.

Eighty thousand ex-Servicemen and women marched past the King and Queen in Hyde Park, today, in a parade occupying an hour and a half. The King in morning clothes stood, raising top-hat, in salute to each division as it swung past. Queen Mary and Lord Harewood were also present.

"Colonel Bogey" and other war-time songs were played by the band of the Welsh Guards and taken up by the crowds and sung as the men marched by.—Reuter's Special.

BADEN-POWELL'S BROADCAST

LONDON, June 27.

Lord Baden-Powell, in the course of his broadcast to the Empire Scouts, last night, referred to his recent visit to India and said: "It was a real joy to me after 25 years of happy work for India to see such a splendid lot of enthusiastic Scouters and Scouts. I made a special report to the King of their spontaneous outburst of loyalty at His Majesty's message to them".—Reuter.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING

RANCHI, June 25.

A young woman is reported to have been killed by lightning yesterday afternoon while proceeding from Ranchi to Rantu, when a severe thunderstorm passed over Ranchi followed by rain. Several trees were also uprooted.

An unconfirmed report states that three deaths were caused by lightning during the same thunderstorm near Hazaribagh.—A. P.

HEAVY WEIGHT WORLD TITLE

Negotiations For Louis' Fight At Wembley

NEW YORK, June 26.

Mr. Solstrauss, Jacobs' lawyer is leaving for England o-night to close the negotiations for the World Title fight for Louis in August at Wembley. Jacobs said everything has been practically settled except Louis' opponent, who may be Doyle, Foord or Harvey.

Louis plans to leave for London on July 15.—Reuter.

FAMOUS FILM STARS WED

Mary Pickford And Buddy Rogers

HOLLYWOOD, June 27.

The film stars Mary Pickford and Buddy Rogers were married in the presence of a few friends under an oak tree in the garden of Mr. Louis Lighton, the film producer.—Reuter.

ANGLICAN CHURCH HOUSE

Queen Mary Lays Foundation

LONDON, June 26.

The foundation stone of a new Anglican Church House, to cost nearly half a million pounds sterling, was laid by Queen Mary in the presence of a number of Archbishops and Bishops at Home and from overseas and other dignitaries.

The House is situated in the Dean's Yard at Westminster—Reuter's Special.

EARHART RESUMES FLIGHT

KEOPANG, June 27.

Miss Amelia Earhart has arrived here. She tested her instruments during her flight from Bandoeng to Sourabaya, where she declared that everything was now O. K.—Reuter.

ROME PRESS COMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

ROME, June 26.

Mr. Chamberlain's call to the House of Commons yesterday for calmness and moderation receives wide commendation in the Italian Press, which echoes the view expressed in the unsigned article in "Popolo d'Italia" generally attributed to Sgr. Mussolini, declaring that the suggestion could not have been wiser or more timely.—Reuter.

British Press On Chamberlain's Speech

RUGBY, June 26.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Foreign Affairs Debate yesterday was the subject of general comment in the morning papers.

The "Daily Telegraph" asserts that "for Great Britain there can be no other policy at this time than that expounded by Mr. Chamberlain".

Papers which normally support Government draw from the debate conclusions that the task before the Government, in which it will have the support of the whole country, is in the words of the "Times" "to continue and to strengthen the insulation of Spain for the benefit of Spain and Europe alike."

"M. G.'s" PLEA FOR FIRMNESS

A more critical note is struck by the "Manchester Guardian", which thinks "in the circumstances caution and self-restraint alone are desirable, though they will lead nowhere. What the British Government must decide upon is a deliberate line of policy to be firmly applied. It is difficult to discern any such definite policy in the speeches of the Premier and Mr. Eden."

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Non-Intervention committee has been called for Tuesday morning.—B.O.W.

Premier's First Holiday

RUGBY, June 26.

The Premier and Mrs. Chamberlain are spending the week-end at Chequers for the first time since Mr. Chamberlain assumed office as the Prime Minister.—B.O.W

BREACHES ON B. S. RLY. REPAIRED

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, wires to the Associated Press that with reference to the breaches between Jhagadia and Rajpardi on the Rajpipla State Railway the breaches have been repaired, and through communication restored to-day.—A. P.

RIOTING IN SRINAGAR

Procession Taken Out In Defiance Of Order

POLICE OPEN FIRE AND MAKE LATHI CHARGE

SRINAGAR, June 27.

The Kashmir Government have issued the following communique: A rioting took place yesterday the 26th June in Srinagar. A large Muslim mob attempted to march in procession, in defiance of an order under section 144 C.P.C. police arrangement had been made in advance for preventing the procession and for dispersing the mob.

The police were badly stoned and about 73 of them were injured. Two were very badly injured. The police lorry was smashed and the police had to open fire in two places and to make lathi charges. One rioter was killed and one badly injured. A number of others have received minor injuries.

Mirwaiz Yusuf Shah who led the defiant procession and five others were arrested, and are in custody. Adequate police and military have been posted in the disturbed areas of the city. All is quiet now and the situation is well under control.—A. P.

SIR HAMNET SHARE DEAD

Ex-C.-in-C. Of Grand Fleet

LONDON, June 27.

The death has occurred of Sir Hamnet Share.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Hamnet Halditch was the Gentleman-Usher Ordinary to H. M. in 1922-34; Extra Gentleman Usher since 1934. He was born at Penryn on 19th May 1864 and married in 1918. Served in H. M. Ship Tournaline between 1880-82. South America; South Africa, Australia, Pacific, Japan, China, Mediterranean, and during the Egyptian War (1882) and won the Egypt's medal in 1882 and the Khedive's bronze Star. He was appointed Secretary to Commander-in-Chief Pacific Station in 1899. In 1911 he was appointed Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellico, in command of the Atlantic Fleet, and Second Battle Squadron in 1912; and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet from 1914 to 1920.

He served the European War (1914-17) and took part in the battele of Jutland. In 1919 he was Secretary to Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe, Naval Mission to India and Dominions).

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

Closing Scores

LONDON, June 26.

The following are closing scores in first-class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Yorkshire versus Nottinghamshire at Leeds:—Notts 191 (Harris 57, Robinson four for 38) Yorkshire 161 for one (Sutcliffe 77 not out, Barber 79, not out).

Worcestershire versus Leicestershire at Worcester: Worcester 347 (Bull 63, Gibbons 63, Howorth 56, Astill four for 55). Leicester 44 for one.

Glamorgan versus Somerset at Newport: Somerset 189 (Clay six for 78) Glamorgan 70 for six.

Kent versus Middlesex at Tunbridge Wells: Kent 86 (Smith five for 27 Sims four for 10) and 31 for one. Middlesex 198 (Cole six for 62).

Derbyshire versus Gloucestershire at Buxton: Gloucester 106 (Armstrong seven for 36) Derby 309 for eight (Alderman 70 Worthington 71).

Sussex versus Oxford University at Hove: Sussex 341 (Bartlett 95, Stainton 56, Nye 51) Oxford 102 for three (Mitchellinnes 53).

Warwickshire versus Northamptonshire at Birmingham: Warwick 304 (Kilner 80, Croom 96) Northants 25 for three.

Lancashire versus Surrey at Manchester: Lancashire 309 for eight (Hopwood 52 Washbrook 106) Hampshire versus Cambridge University at Basingstoke: Hampshire 316 (Arnold 172 Yardley four for 47 Darwallsmith six for 104), Cambridge 131 for one (Gibb 74 not out).—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 26.

In the match between Harrow and Charter House the latter won by 17 runs.

Charter House made 215 and 231 (Hayward six for 35). Harrow made 263 (Halliday 108) and 162 (Lubbock seven for 22).

The match between Eton and Winchester was drawn. Eton made 158 and 329 for seven and declared (Curling 125). Winchester made 229 and 134 for six).—Reuter.

Don't Pin Faith In Pronouncements

But Accept Offices As Matter Of Tactics, Says Dr. Choitram

KARACHI, June 23.

Mr. Choithram P. Gluwani President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the "United Press" on the Viceroy's message.—

"I have no desire to enter into any detailed criticism of it. I believe we have left behind that stage of our struggle, when we used to pin our faith in such pronouncements of our rulers and formulate our line of action accordingly. Independently of what the Viceroy says, I am definitely of the opinion that the Working Committee of the Congress at its next meeting should permit the Assembly Parties in Majority Provinces to accept offices.

QUESTION OF TACTICS.

I am not a believer in the theory of peaceful transference of power to the people by working this constitution. But I want the Congress to capture all places of vantage under the Constitution for the furtherance of our programme of the attainment of National Freedom which can be achieved not by working the Constitution, or by our work in the legislatures; but by creating in the country conditions necessary for a mass struggle. With that in mind, I see no objection in accepting offices as a matter of tactics.

WAY OPEN.

Regarding the question of assurances and resignation dismissal, no more time and energy need be spent in discussing them. If the Governors make encroachments on the powers of the Ministers, they as self-respecting persons can at any time resign and come back having thereby exposed the hollowness of the pretensions of the British statesman regarding the new Constitution."—United Press.

TO BRING SWARAJ NEARER

Sidhwa's Plea For Office Acceptance

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, President of the Karachi District Congress Committee, has issued a statement on the Viceroy's broadcast message to the people of India on the contitutional impasse.

Mr. Sidhwa says: "With regard to the Viceroy's speech, the Congress Working Committee will be the best authority to pass its judgment and give verdict. There may be differences of opinion among the Congressmen in regard to the acceptance of office or otherwise; but one thing is absolutely certain that all Congressmen are unanimous on combating the existing constitution and evolving a new one through a Constituent Assembly. My personal view is that this object can be accelerated by the acceptance of office.

TO BRING SWARAJ NEARER.

"Mahatma Gandhi's demand for assurances has brought about very good results which is evident from the utterances of the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy. While, I am opposed to the very principle of working the present constitution, I feel that for the attainment of the Congress programme as defined in the Congress Election Manifesto, we must straight away accept office and put the Parliament in the wrong. I am convinced that the Government are not anxious that the Congress should come into power. For this reason, we must accept office. I am confident that with the acceptance of office on one hand and by carrying on mass agitation outside the legislatures on the other, we will bring the day of 'Purna Swaraj' nearer."—United Press.

VICEROY HAS THROWN THE GAUNTLET

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. Narayandas A. Bechar, President, Karachi Labour Union says:—

"The Viceroy has spoken and those trained to separate wheat from chaf will arrive at the conclusion that excepting plenty of high sounding platitudes there is no stuff. On the question of assurance the Viceroy pleads legal difficulties. This is the autonomy in action. This is the spurious coin we are askd to accept or reject on the the pain of the suspension of the Constitution. The Viceroy has thrown the gauntlet and it is upto the Congress to accept it.

"It cannot eat the humble pie. It is hoped the Congress Working Committee will give a reply worthy of the tradition of the great institution."

ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

Mr. D. D. Chaudhry, Editor, "Punjabee", says:—

"We think, the Congress has been sufficiently assured to enable to accept the offices. The Congress has already come down to accept the offices, in other words to work the Constitution, but only with assurances from the Government. Now the recent speech of His Excellency is such that Congress should end the deadlock.

"Let the Congress Ministry with all powers in their hands chalk out an envying programme whereby every Indian may be able to get sufficient to live and lead an honourable life."—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

HITLER ON WORK OF N. I. COMMITTEE.

BERLIN, June 27.

A sarcastic reference to the work of the Non-Intervention Committee was made by Herr Hitler, addressing a gathering of 200,000 Nazis at Wurzburg, Bavaria. He declared that the Committee's refusal to heed to Germany's demand for a demonstration after the Leipzig incident had proved that Germany would be up against it in the event of a more serious incident.

He assured the Committee that Germany's experiences in Spain had been a lesson that Germany would never forget. "We shall from now on, in such cases prefer to take into our own hands the freedom, independence, honour and security of our nation and protect ourselves, which to-day, thank God, we are strong enough to do." He added that Germany's four-year plan was intended merely to protect Germany from being blackmailed by any third Power and that no Power could move Germany one centimetre from the plan.—Reuter.

"TURN FOR BETTER."

ROME, June 27.

The Spanish situation has taken a turn for the better in the opinion of Italian observers. The "Gazetta del Popolo" says that it may be that conversations to find a solution wherefrom Italy and Germany will not be absent are already taking place. Italy and Germany whil. determined to safeguard their interests are doing all they can to avoid a worsening of the situation.—Reuter.

Casualties In Waziristan Fighting

SIMLA, June 27.

A communique on the Waziristan situation says:—

Nine killed and forty-four wounded are the total casualties including those already reported, which were incurred during June 23 and 24—killed Lieut. Col. R. Grant and eight Indian other ranks.

Wounded Captain H. J. King, Lieut. R. Anderson, Jamadar Arjan Singh, Private D. Walters and forty Indian other ranks.—United Press.

IF IT IS A QUESTION OF
TRAINING
Your SONS or DAUGHTERS for Higher Commercial Positions,
You are welcome to Consult THE PRINCIPAL OF
BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE
(Established 1924).
Best Type of Coaching for Higher Examinations in
Banking, Insurance, Secretarial Practice, Accounting and Auditing, Co-operation and Accountancy, etc.
Tuition: ORAL or POSTAL
Free Prospectus at:
TRAFFORD HOUSE,
Prescott Road, BOMBAY.

Wedgwood Committee On Rail-Road Competition

(Continued from Page 1)

conclusion of the next trade cycle the amount of the loss will be at least double the present figure.

NO ECONOMIES

(d) On the other side of the account comes the question of economies. We are unable to point to any economies of first class magnitude at present realisable. Such economies as can be made following on steps already taken, or recommended in this Report, will be small in amount and will only suffice to mitigate the increase to expenditure which inevitably follows on a substantial increase in the volume of business.

(e) The principal recommendations in the Report bear upon the possibility of increasing revenue, and the adoption of these recommendations will involve initial expenditure, as for instance, on the development of the commercial department, on the provision of improved contact with the Press and the public, or on increased advertising. Whilst we are satisfied that these measures will in the course of time bring a satisfactory increase in gross revenue, this result will take time to produce, and in the early years the additional expenditure may be considerable.

When allowance is made for the fore-going factors we find it difficult to believe that over a period representing the next trade cycle the railways will, after making the appropriations requisite for the depreciation fund, earn more net revenue than will reasonably suffice to secure the interest on their capital obligations."

Conclusions And Recommendations

The following is a summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee:—

We make a broad financial and statistical survey of the administration of the Indian State-owned railways since 1924. We conclude that their financial results are better than those of other comparable railway systems whilst their operating statistics indicate that there has been a substantial advance in efficiency and economy of management since the economic depression began in 1930. At the same time the survey indicates certain directions in which improvement might be effected. (Paragraph 22.)

ECONOMIES BY DEPARTMENTS

The Engineering Department shows substantial economies (paragraph 25), but we recommend that further attention be directed to:—

(i) The examination on a unit basis of the number of men engaged on maintenance work; (ii) the introduction of motor trolleys and the employment of mobile gangs on maintenance work; (iii) the abandonment of fencing at places where it is unnecessary; (iv) the further reduction in the number of gatemen; (v) the reconditioning of fishplates; (vi) the use of welding for repairing bridge girders, points and crossings, and for reducing the number of rail joints; (vii) cheaper and simpler methods of signalling.

We make a statistical survey of the availability, user and stock of locomotives, carriages and wagons and conclude that:—

(i) the percentage of locomotives and of carriages under or awaiting repair excessive (ii) the percentage of wagons under or awaiting repair calls for investigation; (iii) better use of rolling stock should be made; (iv) the stock of locomotives and of carriages, and to a less extent of wagons, is in excess of requirements, and careful consideration should be given to proposals for the purchase of new stock; (v) uneconomical units of rolling stock should be scrapped and written off unless replaced.

WANTED EUROPEAN SUPERVISORY STAFF

As regards workshops, we recommend that attentions be given to the following matters:—

(i) the better planning and progressing of rolling stock repairs.; (ii) a better standard of supervision and training by European supervisory staff; (iii) more immediate adjustment of staff to meet fluctuations in work; (iv) amalgamation of workshops for construction, as distinct from repair, of rolling stock, and concentration of specialised work.

ACCELERATE PASSENGER TRAINS

We consider the work of the Traffic (Transportation) Department shows efficiency and economy. We recommend that attention be given to the following matters:—

(i) Acceleration of passenger trains and of goods trains; (ii) Improved operation by reduction of loads; (iii) the transit of traffic: (iv) the timing of goods trains and improvement of connections at junctions; (v) the turn-round of wagons; (vi) the number of staff at stations.

FURTHER POSSIBLE ECONOMIES

We recommend the continuance of the Economy Research Committees initiated by Mr. Pope, and suggest the following items, in particular, for attention:

(i) Work done by permanent way, station and clerical (including accounts) staff; (ii) use of rolling stock: (iii) system of wagon interchange: (iv) printing costs.

UNREMUNERATIVE BRANCH LINES

We consider that the question of closing unremunerative branch lines or withdrawing unremunerative services should be further investigated.

CLOSE NEW YORK PUBLICITY OFFICE

We recommend that the New York office of the Central Publicity Bureau should be closed, and suggest that the money thus saved might be diverted to the development of third class travel in India. We do not recommend any alteration in the London office of the Bureau.

COMBINE 1ST AND 2ND CLASS

We examine the case for reducing upper class accommodation and combining first and second class accomodation, and recommend that these matters should receive the special attention of the Railway Board.

We recommend that first class accommodation should be abolished on most branch lines.

We commend the proposal to substitute two berth coupe compartments for four berth compartments for upper class travel.

TOO LAVISH ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

We consider that in many cases administrations have been too lavish in the past in their capital expenditure, and that in future justification for capital outlay should be based on an annual return of 10 per cent. on the capital cost involved.

We come to the conclusion that a general cut in wages and salaries would not be justified as a means of economy at the present juncture.

We consider it would be inequitable and unjustifiable that the new scales of pay should be applied with immediate effect to the existing staff, or that they should be applied on promotion from one class to another.

We do not consider there is a case for reduction in the salaries of gazetted officers.

NEW SCALES OF PAY NOT ATTRACTIVE

We consider that the reduction of administrative posts has been carried too far and has seriously impaired the personal intercourse essential between the Railway Board, railways and the trading community. We recommend that the appointment of Traffic Member of the Railway Board be made permanent.

We consider that the new scales of pay may prove insufficient to attract the right type of recruit in certain grades. If this should prove to be the case the scales should be revised.

We review the position of the Accounts Department in the railway organisation, and recommend:

(i) The Accounts Officers of the State-managed railways should be held responsible to the Agents; (ii) the accounts staff should be definitely railway staff and should be recruited for service in individual administrations; (iii) promising young men should be singled out for accelerated promotion by selection and examination; (iv) for filling the highest posts in the Accounts Department, candidates should be considered from other railways and from the Government Audit Department; (v) the direct responsibility of the Accounts Officer to the Agent should not prejudice his right to correspond, with the knowledge of his Agent, with the Financial Commissioner.

We urge the necessity for adequate staff for preparing information needed to answer questions in the Legislature, and suggests that the Deputy Agent responsible for establishment matters should undertake this responsibility.

PURCHASE OF STORES

We recommend the extension of the purchase of railway stores through the Indian Stores Department.

We recommend the extension of research to be carried out jointly by the Indian Stores Department and the Central Standards office of the Railway Board.

We recommend that, where this is not done at present, the Stores Superintendent should control divisional and out-station stores depots.

Statistics

We recommend that the existing system of statistics should be reviewed with the object of increasing their usefulness and reducing the cost of compilation.

We recommend that the periodical conferences of Statistical Officers, which have been discontinued since 1931 on the ground of economy, should be resumed.

Staff Discipline & Training

We are of opinion that a vigorous campaign should be initiated to root out dishonesty and incivility from among the staff.

We urge the need of improving staff training and education, especially by:—

(i) Extending the scope of area schools; (ii) prescribing advance courses and examinations for subordinates, and selecting successful candidates for further training with a view to their qualification for special promotion;

We recommend measures designed to inculcate in the staff greater interest in their work and a more active business outlook; and in order to develop a greater interest in transport problems generally, we suggest that closer relations be established with the Institute of Transport and the Railway Research Service.

Measures To Increase Revenue

We consider that, as a means of increasing revenue, the most urgent need is the development of the commercial departments of the railways. This should include the appointment on each administration of a Commercial Manager of a status equal to that of other heads of departments, having under him a Rates and Fares branch, a Traffic Department branch, and a Research branch.

DEVELOP ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

We recommend a substantial development in advertising and publicity

We are convinced that special steps must be taken to select and train commercial staff; the desirability of appointing senior men at the outset from Great Britain should be considered.

We suggest as further measures of improving revenue:

(a) an organisation to assist traders in the selection of industrial sites; (b) the extension of trade advertising on railway premises and (c) the levy of economic rents for catering contracts.

RAISE SURCHARGE ON COAL.

The case for a general increase in charges depends on trade conditions. At the time of our visit to India these conditions did not appear to us to warrant such an increase.

We recommend that the surcharge on coal should be increased from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent. with a maximum increase of Re. 1 per ton. We touch on the question of a protective duty on South African coal as an alternative to the present rebate on railway charges for Indian coastwise coal.

Individuals rates should continue to be readily adjustable to meet varying conditions, but we cannot recommend any general reduction in charges.

Rates And Charges

We recommend that the Railway Board should initiate a special enquiry into the system of charging at schedule rates with a view to simplification.

We examine the effect of charging upon "discontinuous" mileage and recommend that hard cases be dealt with by the quotation of station-to-station rates.

We examine the suggestion that there is too wide a margin between owner's risk and railway risk rates, and we recommend that the Railway Board should examine the British practice with a view to the adoption of a similar practice suited to the special conditions of India.

General complaint was made that rates favoured import and export traffic to the prejudice of indigenous industries, we feel such grievances can best be redressed by freer recourse to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.

Complaints were made that the outlook of railways in quoting rates is too individualistic. We think that the Railway Board should, through the Traffic Member, be prepared to deal with complaints of this kind, and that the Railway Rates Advisory Committee should be more freely called in by aggrieved traders.

To facilitate quotation of foreign rates to the public we recommend that rate books should be kept at stations.

We recommend measures designed to expedite the procedure of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee and to give its proceedings and decisions wider publicity.

Co-ordination Of Road And Rail Transport

We consider that no restrictions should be imposed on road transport which would unfairly hamper its development.

We find that the regulation of road transport is inadequate and conditions are chaotic, that road development and maintenance suffer from lack of money; and that until these conditions are improved, and road and rail transport are both regulated as public services, co-ordination of transport is unattainable.

We consider that the existing statutory regulation of railways is suitable, and do not recommend that it should be altered or relaxed.

We review generally the object to be aimed at in the regulation of road transport and recommend that regulation should be carried out by Provincial Governments in accordance with uniform principles enacted by the Central Government.

We recommend measures of regulation, common to buses and lorries in the interests of public safety

We recommend that licences should be issued in accordance with public need.

FIXED FARES FOR BUSES.

We recommend that a system of road licencing be adopted for passenger vehicles, and that time tables and fares should be fixed; and we set out the considerations to which the licencing authority should have regard in deciding whether a licence should be granted or refused.

We recommend that a system of regional licencing be adopted for goods vehicles, and that statutory provision should be made in order that goods rates may be regulated at some future date; and we set out the considerations to which the licencing authority should have regard in deciding whether a licence should be granted or refused.

"We consider that Legislative effect should be given to our recommendations by means of a Mandatory Act; failing that we recommend that the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill should be passed as quickly as possible."

In order to avoid hardship we recommend that all vehicles, whether passenger or goods, in use on the date of our report should be licenced without regard to the test of public need.

We consider that the most convenient way in existing circumstances of giving legislative effect to our recommendations is by the immediate passage of the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill.

We find that police control is inadequate and that insufficient records of road traffic are maintained by the Provinces

We recommend that Provinces should aim at uniformity in the system of taxation of motor vehicles, and that the level of taxation should show due regard to the proportionate cost of providing, maintaining and policing the roads.

For purposes of taxation private lorries should be treated on the same basis as public lorries

We suggest that the most equitable basis for the taxation of goods motor vehicles is maximum laden weight.

We recommend that as regards duty on fuel, diesel vehicles be placed on a footing corresponding to that of petrol vehicles

We recommend that trailers should be adequately taxed, and suggest that an appropriate level would be at one half the rate of a motor vehicle of equivalent maximum laden weight

The decision to construct a competitive road should rest with the Central Government and the Provincial Governments in consultation, and the responsibility of Agents should be confined to estimating the diminution in railway traffic which it would entail

Provinces should draw up a long term programme of road construction and settle in consultation with the Central Government the order of priority in which the works should be undertaken

RAILWAYS TO RUN ROAD SERVICES

We consider it essential that railways should have full powers, on the same terms as other road users, (a) to run road services; (b) to invest money in or enter into working agreements with road transport undertakings; and (c) to arrange road transport services through contractors.

We think it regrettable that railways have made no attempt to establish themselves on the roads, and give our reasons for that view

We recommend that all railways should immediately examine the possibility of engaging in passenger road services and place their proposals before the Provincial Governments. Such proposals might relate to competitive as well as to feeder services.

We recommend that railways should develop and encourage non-competitive and feeder freight road services, but that they should not engage in competitive freight road services.

In recommending that railways should participate in passenger road services we suggest that they should either do so directly or obtain a financial interest in established services. As regards goods road services, the railways should arrange these through contractors.

We urge the importance of voluntary co-ordination between railways and the more responsible elements in the road transport industry.

We review generally the responsibilities which will fall upon the licencing authorities in the administration of the licencing system.

PASS MOTOR VEHICLES AMENDMENT BILLS.

We recommend that failing a mandatory Act the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill be amended as may be necessary to include all the principles which we advocate, and that it should be passed without delay; and that the present police control should be strengthened. We suggest that Provincial Governments should encourage the railways to open up undeveloped country by means of road services; and that the Central Government and the Provincial Governments should confer upon the lines of future co-operation.

Road Competition: Counter Measures

We find that the loss of railway traffic due to road competition is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4½ crores per annum, and we believe that if adequate measures are not taken to co-ordinate road and rail transport this loss may be doubled.

As measures which we recommend the railways should adopt to meet competition for passenger traffic, we deal with:—

(i) faster passenger trains; (ii) better connections; (iii) more intensive services; (iv) improved amenities for lower class passengers.

We doubt the mechanical efficiency and the traffic value of small self-propelled units. Experience of the traffic value of small units can be obtained by using small steam locomotives and light trains.

We deprecate any wholesale reduction of fares to meet road competition. We consider fares should only be reduced locally to meet specific cases of diversion or threats of diversion. We commend certain interesting experimental fares.

We think that Indian railways should do more to develop traffic through booking agencies.

As measures which we recommend the railways should adopt to meet competition for goods traffic, we deal with:—

(i) faster goods trains; (ii) more expeditious handling of goods at sending, transhipment and receiving stations; (iii) simplification of clerical formalities; (iv) development of collection and delivery services (v) introduction of a special service similar to the registered transit service in Great Britain; (vi) the use of containers; (vii) the use of railway-owned refrigerator trucks.

We urge that, as modern conditions demand quicker transit, it is desirable to sacrifice full wagon loads or train loads in the interests of better service.

We consider that a general reduction of rates to meet road competition would involve the railways in a heavy loss of revenue, and recommend that the railways should continue their policy of judicious reductions in individual rates.

Public Relations

We urge the importance to the railways of increasing their popularity.

With this object we recommend:—

(i) the institution of a Railway Information Office by the Railway Board, with appropriate staff at the main centres of population, in order to maintain adequate contact with the press, both English and vernacular, (ii) closer contact between Agents and Chief Commercial Managers on the one hand and the trading public on the other hand; (iii) the establishment of closer and more friendly relations between railways and Provincial Governments; (iv) the publication by the Railway Board of a popular edition of their Annual Report.

Amalgamation And Redistribution Of Railways

We consider that amalgamation of railways, if carried out too far, will result in unwieldy administrations. We therefore confine our recommendation to the ultimate merging of:—

(i) the Eastern Bengal Railway with the Assam Bengal Railway, and (ii) the Madras and Southern Mahratta with the South Indian Railway, on the assumption that it will be the policy of the Government in course of time to take over the whole of the railway administrations.

We recommend that any further exercise by Government of their option to take over company-managed lines should be deferred until the end of 1945 to give the Federal Railway Authority an opportunity of consolidating its position.

We consider that no amalgamation of railways is desirable at the present time.

We consider that the policy of short options is unsound, and recommend that the Government should extend the contracts to dates as far ahead as practicable.

Financial Outlook

We urge the need for an adequate depreciation fund, and consider that a normal balance of Rs. 30 crores would not be excessive.

We consider that a review of the estimated lives of wasting assets should be undertaken from time to time, and that the schedule of lives should be modified in the light of experience.

Although the nominal balance of the depreciation fund has grown from year to year, we do not regard this as evidence that the annual appropriations are excessive.

We refer to an additional charge of Rs. 1½ crores per annum which will fall on the depreciation fund owing to a change in accountancy, and conclude that the appropriations to the fund should not be arbitrarily reduced.

We urge the importance of building up a general reserve fund to serve as an equalisation fund for the payment of interest charges in bad years and from which monies could be appropriated for the amortisation of capital.

Looking to the future, we do not think that railways, after providing for depreciation are likely over a period of years to earn more net revenue than will serve to meet their interest charges.

We consider that railways should no longer be looked to as a possible source of revenues for the relief of general taxation, but that every endeavour should be directed towards enabling the railways to maintain full solvency.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

In view of the importance of the interests at stake, political interference in the affairs of the Federal Railway Authority must be avoided, and the utmost care should be exercised in the selection of its President and Members.

The Authority should equally be free from administrative interference and, as we do not expect any surplus to be available for general revenues, the Government should in future confine its interest in railways to that of a debenture holder.

We examine the alternative methods open to the Authority for raising new capital required for railway development, and conclude that it should aim at establishing itself in a position which will enable it to raise capital in the open market. We suggest that consideration should be given to the possibility of replacing the present variable rate of interest applicable to railway capital by some fixed rate.

We conclude, from the terms of the Government of India Act, 1935, that the Government audit of the accounts of the Authority will be of such a character as would be consistent with business principles in a commercial concern of the highest class, and we consider this to be the correct procedure.

We consider that the Authority should delegate wide powers to the Railway Board. We do not think that further powers need be delegated to Agents, but recommend extended personal contact between the Board and railways.

We think that the head office of the Authority and of the Railway Board should be at Calcutta, and that close touch should be kept with commercial interests in Bombay by establishing a branch office or holding some of the Authority's meetings there.

We recommend that the title of "Agent" should be replaced by that of "General Manager."

The Government of India propose to undertake at once an examination of each of the recommendations and to bring those which are accepted into operation at the earliest possible opportunity.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

THE MEETING

If D'Artagnan should have felt any doubt, it certainly disappeared completely when, a moment later, he found Athos, surrounded by a sea of bottles and holding an enormous glass in his hand drinking to his friend with a gesture that left no doubt as to his being in the seventh heaven of delight.

"D'Artagnan, is that you?" he shouted. "Coming just when I am enjoying myself so much. Hey, mine host, two bottles of the best."

Grimaud had attained the greatest proficiency in uncorking bottles during their long enforced stay at the "Golden Lily".

GLOOMY CONFIDENCES

The relationship between host and guest was an involuntary one for both parties because Athos' purse with the sixty supposedly false gold coins had been taken to the local town-hall, where they seldom let go of anything they had once laid hold of. The two friends were soon engaged in a confidential talk, not allowing it however to prevent them from drinking in ample measure. Athos gave an account of his fight with the cardinal's men, whom he had very soon managed to bundle off, on their realising that he was not the leader. D'Artagnan described his unsuccessful adventure with Madame Bonacieux. Feeling that a chord had been touched, Athos said with a wave of the hand, "Bah, love troubles. Dear me, let me tell you about a man I know who was cured of this nonsense they call love."

Science and Industry

AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS FOR INDIA

New Luxury For The Rich Travellers

In the huge workshops of the G. I. P. Railway at Matunga hundreds of workmen are busy putting the finishing touches to India's first air-conditioned coaches. Standing amidst the hive of activity which proceeds unremittingly around them, these coaches, the last word in modern design, symbolise the start of a new era in comfortable transport across India. It is hoped that at least one will be ready for the first trials by the end of July, and if these are successful it may be possible to introduce all five into regular service by the end of August, in time for the outcoming season.

They will in the first place be employed on the Bombay-Calcutta run, via Jubbulpore, one coach to each of the four trains that are employed on this service. The remaining coach will be held in reserve at Calcutta.

TO CARRY FOURTEEN.

The coaches contain five compartments, accommodating fourteen persons. They are divided into five coupes and one four berth compartment. Each compartment will have a small almirah, with combined washbasin and cupboard. A corridor runs the length of the coach, at the end of which is an attendant's compartment, a luggage compartment, and two [illegible] with shower [illegible] and two ordinary lavatories.

The coaches will be coupled to the end of the restaurant car, but passengers may have their meals served in their own compartments in order to avoid the necessity of going into the hot restaurant car after the cool of their own compartments.

The coaches are 68 feet long and 10 feet wide over the body. They are 9 ft. 2-1/4 inches wide inside, which includes the 2 foot wide corridor. The estimated cost of the five coaches is Rs. 475,000. Although air conditioned coaches are in operation in the United States, Australia, and the Federated Malay States, the coaches at Matunga have been designed and are being constructed entirely in the G. I. P. workshops at Matunga, only a few accessories and the air conditioning apparatus having been imported.

COOL, NOISELESS," DUSTLESS.

Not only will passengers enjoy a moderate temperature in the hottest weather, but the dust nuisance will be a thing of the past, and the coaches will be practically noiseless. This has been achieved by a remarkable insulation system which consists of sheets of asbestos sprayed with asbestos wool and lined with aluminium tinfoil, which are built into the walls. The sheets are separated by an air space, and the effect is practically to nullify the heat outside and to exclude external noises.

HOW THE AIR IS COOLED.

The actual air conditioning apparatus derives power from a generator, which is connected to an axle of the coach by rubber "V" belts and a combination of gearbox and propeller shaft. 18 kilowatts are required for the operation of the plant. A battery will be employed when the train is stopped, and the axle is no longer driving the generator, but owing to the heavy output of current necessary the battery can only operate for about two hours. To obviate this difficulty, when the coach is likely to be stationary for a considerable period, additional apparatus has been installed by which the local electric power supply can be plugged in. This system will be employed when the carriages are being washed, or if they are waiting in a station for any length of time. They will, in fact, never be allowed to get hot, and passengers entering the train at Bombay or Calcutta will not have to wait some time before the temperature begins to fall. They will be cool from the start.

Temperature in the coaches will be controlled automatically by three thermostats, which select the temperature best suited for outside conditions.

Apart from the automatic regulation, passengers will also be able to adjust the temperatures in their own compartments by a separate regulator. The method of air conditioning is by drawing in air from outside which is filtered and then passed over the refrigerating unit. When it has thus been cooled it is distributed along overhead ducts in the false roof of the coach, entering each compartment through narrow grills at the tops of the walls.

A heater is also embodied in the air conditioning plant for use in cold weather. Consequently the coaches will be able to maintain an equable internal temperature whatever outside conditions may be.—A. P.

Vitality Pills.

GUARANTEED CURE for SPERMATORRHOEA, thinness of Vital fluid leading to night discharges.

Very USEFUL for STUDENTS and unmarried YOUNG MEN and all brain-workers to build up the body. Contains valuable Indian herbal DRUGS and the most refined and pure Silajit secured from the HIMALAYAS. The Pills are pleasant to take and there is no hard and fast restriction.

The best cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY. 30 Pills Rs. 2. THREE Phials Rs. 5. Packing and postage extra.

Behar Chemical Works,
SHREE GAURANGA BUILDINGS,
Bhagalpur.

WORLD'S HEAVIEST ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

MUNICH, (By Mail).

An electric locomotive claimed to be the heaviest engine-unit electric railway engine in the world, is now being built in the Reich Locomotive Factory at Munich.

It weighs 102 tons, compared with the 164 tons 9 cwt. weight of the newly-completed streamlined steam locomotive and tender coronation, the largest engine ever built by the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

The German electric engine has four traction wheels and two idlers on each rail. With a voltage of 15,000 it will develop 6,000 horsepower and can pull 17 express coaches at a maximum speed of 100 miles per hour. This speed will also be attained by the British engine coronation, it is claimed.

Altogether four of the electric locomotives will soon be put into operation on the 1,500 miles of electrified railway lines in Bavaria. —Reuter.

VERY HIGH TENSION!

222,000 Volts Underground Cable

The hydro-electric current which supplies the Paris area is received by an interconnecting system which makes it possible to add it to the current produced by the suburban steam plants and to distribute the whole to the Paris network.

The most important element in the interconnecting system consists in an underground high-tension cable connecting Clichy-sous-Bois with Saint-Denis, and in a station for transforming the current from 220,000 v. to 60,000 v. and to 11,000 v., located in the last-named city.

The underground cable, of the fluid oil type, is 11.8 miles in length, and carries the current at a tension of 220,000 volts. It is the first underground feeder of this voltage ever installed.

It was constructed under a Pirelli licence by the Forges et Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de jeumont, the Cables de Lyon, the Societe Alsacienne de Constructions Mecaniques (Cablerie de Clichy), and the Trefileries et Laminoirs du Havre (Cablerie de Saint-Maurice).

PROGRESS OF IRAN'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

Within Five Years The Country Produces One Fourth Of Its Needs

(From A Special Correspondent.)

Only a few days back we read in papers that the Indian farmers of U. P. have been badly hit as their stock of 1,100 million maunds of sugar-cane lay unsold in consequence of the excise duty on sugar-manufacture. Iran's sugar factories have much happier account to give. The following statistics speak volumes for the fostering care of its Government which gives subsidies to sugar-manufacturing industry.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Total output in Tons.
1932-33	2	2,290
1934-35	4	7,810
1935-36	6	11,040
1936-37	8	16,820

Iran's annual requirement for consumption being about 67,300 tons she is able to produce within five years a quarter of its requirement which is an achievement. The figures indicate definite possibilities of further progress in future and with the establishment of some more factories Iran may be able not only to supply its own need but to export sugar.

GOLD FIELD DISCOVERED IN CHINA

A vast gold field, covering an area of over 100 square miles, has been discovered near the Shensi-Szechuen border, according to a telegram to the Provincial department of reconstruction from Mr. Pai Sheh-Shou, a mining expert now conducting [illegible] in the district.

Other experts are being sent by the Provincial authorities to confirm the discovery, but no "gold rush" has yet been started.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Economic Utilization Of Baggase For Paper Manufacture

(By G. G. GOKHALE.)

Sugar is the most palatable form of carbohydrate needed for the well-being of man. Its manufacture is the second largest industry in India; it ranks next to textile industry. To-day there are over 150 factories in India, producing about 1,50,000 tons of sugar—a figure very near to Indian consumption.

During the last few months, the Indian sugar industry had ample cause for anxious moments. At the International Sugar Conference, India was not given any quota for export of sugar, and furthermore as an added difficulty to the existence of this industry, the Government of India had previously levelled an extra duty on this commodity. The present is, therefore, fraught with difficulties—it is the period of severest trial for the Sugar Industry. It will not advance a step further; nay, it may find itself difficult to exist until and unless effective economical measures are immediately restored to.

ECONOMIC WASTE.

It is said that an average-sized factory does not need coal for steam raising, etc., it utilises the baggase for the same. This method of disposal of baggase is to me an economic waste. The utilisation of this material for other purposes than fuel, permit me to remind you, has saved the Sugar-cane Industry from extinction in Lousiana, and I am sure, will eventually affect the entire Sugar World.

The researches of Mr. Banerjea in conjunction with Dr. Fowler have shown that by treating the baggase with 5.1 per cent. sulphuric acid in II parts of water for 1/2 an hour at higher pressures yield more sugar and alcohol than by treating wood waste.

It has been shown that by employing higher pressures i.e. about 7.5 atmospheres, yield of Sugar will be easily over 40 per cent.

FOR PAPER MANUFACTURE.

The fibre after hydrolysis, it is said by the workers, is little affected only the pith is more or less dissolved; and it has been proved by actual trials on works scale that this fibre when treated with Soda gives satisfactory results, and is fit for cheaper grades of paper, such as covering, and wrapping paper, and for thicker sheets and boards. It would, however, I believe, find its best application in admixture with other better grades of pulp, such as bamboo, linen rags, etc.

I remember to have read in Tropical Agriculturist where Raitt had said that "A Paper Mill would be an adjunct to a Sugar Factory and the baggase be worth then much more than its present fuel value. Where local demand exists for unbleached Paper a Mill producing 40—50 tons per week", he calculates, "would yield a profit of about Rs. 20 per ton of baggase."

These are very promising suggestions, and need a further careful scrutiny. The utilisation of baggase for Paper manufacture would in addition yield alcohol, which is receiving nowadays greatest attention in tropical countries like India, in connection with its use as a fuel for internal combustion engines; and if it could be shown that it could be produced at sufficiently competitive rates from baggase, the use of baggase as a fuel should immediately be diverted to the manufacture of pulp and alcohol.

AUTOMATIC WEIR GATES FOR POWER STATION

Interesting Feature Of Ganges Hydro-Electric Plant

SIMLA, June 26.

An interesting feature of the Salawa Power Station which has been built on a by-pass from the Ganges Canal at Salawa, and forms one of the generating units of the Ganges Hydro-electric Grid, is the installation of four automatic weir gates, two of which of 20 ft. span, are on the main canal fall, and two on the downstream side of the Power House on the by-pass.

These gates permit a regulated quantity of water to pass either through the turbines or over the weir or both, according to what the load is, and are entirely automatic. The adjustable eccentric pulleys taking the counterweight ropes allow for fine adjustment, and the gates are said to be very successful. The Station has two turbo-alternators operating on a head of 15ft, and is designed to give a continuous output of 3,000 K.W.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF POOR IN BIKANER

Congress President Draws Attention To Feudal Repression

ALLAHABAD: June 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a Press statement, issued this afternoon, draws attention of the public to the externment orders passed in March 1937 on Messrs. Magharam and Lakshmidas, President and Secretary respectively of the Bikaner State Praja Mandal and two advocates, Messrs. Satyanarain Shroff and Mukhtaram.

Pandit Nehru says: "So far, we could find out these externments were meant to put a stop to the ordinary constitutional activities of the Praja Mandal. They were a pointed instance of the lack of civil liberty in the State.

NO REPLY FROM PREMIER.

"Reports of many other grievances had reached our office from time to time and from enquiries made by us they seemed to have substance. We hesitated to give any publicity to them without previous reference to the State authorities.

"On April 24, 1937 I wrote to the Prime Minister of the Bikaner State and sent him a note giving some of these complaints. I requested him to be good enough to let me know how far they were correct. I have had no answer to my letter, not even an acknowledgment.

FEUDAL BASIS OF STATE.

"I feel, therefore, that I must draw the public attention to some of these facts and complaints, and I give below a copy of the note I sent to the Prime Minister of Bikaner. Apart from the utter absence of civil liberty, I should like to draw special attention to the feudal basis of the State. Taxes fall most heavily on the poor. These are long-standing complaints. Just at present, it appears that attempts to collect money for the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Maharaja are resulting in much suffering."

The statement further contains a copy of the note sent to the Prime Minister on April 24. The following subjects have been dealt with in the note:—(1) Alleged inequality before law; (2) Opium consumption; (3) Alleged slavery system; (4) Civil Liberty; (5) Jail treatment; (6) Expenditure; (7) Taxes and (8) Golden Jubilee.—United Press.

BHOPATKAR'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS

Formation Of Cabinets Is The Only Course Left Now

SANGLI, (By Mail.)

Interviewed by the Associated Press in regard to the message of Lord Linlithgow, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the Leader of the Democratic Party said that the statement did not contain anything new in it but was a mere replica of what Lord Zetland and other British statesmen had expressed from time to time as regards Indian situation.

ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

If the Congress needed any further elucidation of the Government position then certainly it could be spelt out of the Viceroy's statement. It was high time for the Congress to make up its differences with the Provincial Governors and to resolve to form Cabinets in the Provinces, where it commanded a majority. And by taking the Reforms for what they are worth endeavour to the best of its ability to extract as much good out of them as it was possible to do.

IN CASE OF REFUSAL.

In case of its refusal to do so, the inevitable result would be to set back the clock of reform to play into the hands of the bureaucracy and to make the road open for it to assume the administration in the several provinces under Section 93 of the Government of India Act. Further it will help the bureaucracy in bringing into existence a queer spectacle of five provinces carrying on the administration through popular Cabinet and six provinces running it under its own aegis.

Such a position would hardly serve the end which Congress had in view namely of wrecking the Constitution. Instead of the Constitution being wrecked there was every chance of the Popular majorities in the six provinces being themselves wrecked, and the hopes and aspirations built upon them by the electorates at large, being blasted for a pretty long time. It would certainly be a position pregnant with considerable political mischief.

Viewed from every point the formation of Cabinets in the six provinces was the only course left open to the Congress.—A. P.

Messrs. N. GADAI & CO.
OF BOMBAY & SURAT
WILL PRESENT
ENTIRELY FREE

FREE!! 1½ Lb. Gift Packet of their famous Himalayan Grown Teas.

COMPRISING

1 Lb. "Gadai's Orange Pekoe" (with Lucky Coupon)
¼ Lb. "Lucky Tea" and
¼ Lb. "Noren Dust"

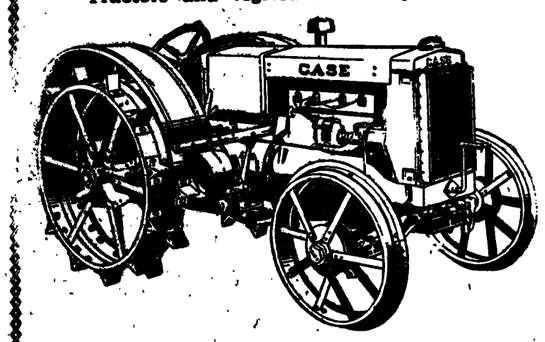
Value Rs. 1-7

TO THE FIRST 1000
PASSENGERS
(EXCEPT CHILDREN)

Entering Bombay Central Platform with week-end Return Tickets and Travelling by

The Flying Ranee
On Saturday July 3rd
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AGENTS WANTED
"CASE"
Tractors and Agricultural Implements



Sole Agents:—
ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO.
96, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE

1936 NEW BUSINESS
OVER Rs. 2 CRORES PAID-FOR BUSINESS

BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
Estd. 1871

SPECIAL FEATURES

100% Indian: Purely Mutual: No Shareholders: All profits to Policyholders: Low Premiums: High Bonuses: Liberal Policy conditions: Double and Triple the sum for death by accident at a small extra premium: Joint and Female lives accepted: Permanent Disability benefits without extra: Rebate of 2½% on premia paid annually: Prompt settlement of claims.

LATEST BONUSES

Rs. 26 on Whole Life
Rs. 21 on Endowment
} POLICIES per Rs. 1,000 per year.

AN IDEAL LIFE OFFICE TO INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT.

Wanted Agents:
Commission Liberal and Hereditary.
PARTICULARS FROM:
HEAD OFFICE:
BOMBAY MUTUAL BLDG.,
Fort, Bombay.

OR
Messrs. Mohan Sons & Co.,
22, Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

OR
Messrs. M. C. Shah & Co.,
54, Richey Road,
AHMEDABAD.

Tresses....
DARK AS THE NIGHT
LUSTROUS AS THE DAWN

A woman's proudest possession is her hair. That is why so many women, these days, keep their hair young and soft and beautiful with Atkinsons Hair Oil. Skilfully prepared from the purest, most carefully selected ingredients, Atkinsons Hair Oil is famous for keeping hair in good condition and for enriching its natural beauty. You can obtain it in a wide variety of entrancing perfumes that satisfy the most fastidious taste.

Atkinsons Hair Oil can be obtained in the following perfumes:
CALIFORNIAN POPPY
PANDORA
JASMIN
OTTO OF ROSES
SANDALWOOD
MUSK

ATKINSONS
HAIR OIL

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, June 26.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Calcutta Maru of 3214 reg tons Capt T Nasaka arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports and Colombo with general cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Corfu of 7689 reg tons Capt J H Briggs arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst arrived from Durban via L'Marques, Beira D'Saliam and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Alberto Treves of 3509 reg tons Capt E Melis arrived from genoa via Laghorn Naples Catania Portsaid Suez and Massowa with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gambada of 3252 reg tons Capt G H Johnson arrived from Bassein via Colombo Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Ormara of 2928 reg tons Capt H A Downey arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bhrein and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Capt C H Fea arrived from Karachi in ballast.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 26-6-37.

S S Dandolo (L T) for Karachi Baghdad and Basra.

DEPARTURES.

P and O S N s.s. Corfu of 7689 reg tons Capt J H Briggs sailed for London via Aden and Marseilles with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Ozarda of 3038 reg tons Capt W B Tingle sailed for Karachi via Port Okha and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha s.s. Tokiwa Maru of 4281 reg tons Capt J Matsuoka sailed for Kobe via Karachi Singapore and Hongkong with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt J Goldsworthy sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 26.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Tokiwa Maru 4281 Karachi 26-6 N Y Kaisha
3 India Maru 4254 Karachi 30-6 O S K
5 C/Barcelona 3524 Karachi 2-7 K Nixon
7 Elysia 4211 Karachi 2-7 Anchor Line
8 Alberto Treves 3209 Madras 27-6 L Triestino
11 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kundla 1-7 N Y Kaisha
12 Kenya 4646 Durbar 7-7 M M and Co.
14 Rotenfels 4854 Antwerp 29-6 L E
15 President Yarfield 6233 New York 26-6 F F C

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 26-6 Merchant S N Co.
3 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 30-6 M M
6 Ormara 2978 N F N F M M and Co.
8 Winkfield 3194 N F 27-6 M M
10/11 Gambada 3252 NF NF M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Hashimi 298 Tuticorin 27-6 S Hassum and Co.
B Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 26-6 S N Co.,
K Vasna 2026 N F N F M M
C/R Hatarana 4592 Calcutta 27-6 M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON

Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Cathay 1-7-37 P and O
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 3-7-37 K Nixon
Clan Ross 30-6-37 James Finlay
Clan Skene 13-7-37 James Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 8-7-37 F F Campbell
Fairfold City 1-7-37 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Chitral 3-7-37 P and O

FROM TRIESTE

Dandolo 27-6-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Trautenfels 28-6-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Jeypore 30-6-37 P and O S N
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y K
Mirzapore 25-6-37 P and O
Corfu 25-6-37 P and O
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K

FROM OSLO

Tijuca 1-7-37 Lionel Edward

FROM BASRA

Varsova 26-6-37 M M
Barpeta 1-7-37 M M
Vita 3-7-37 M M

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 28-6-37 J Finlay

FROM GENOA

Alberto Treves 27-6-37 L Triestino

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 2-7-37 M M
Gamaria 30-6-37 M M

FROM JAVA

Silverbeech 30-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM KARACHI

Warfield 2-7-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalayamuna 28-6-37 Scindia Steam
Surada 22-6-37 M M
Gambada 25-6-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Barala 2-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 26-6-37 M M

SAILING DATES
FOR LONDON

Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Chitral 3-7-37 P and O
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O

FOR HAMBURG

Rotenfels 29-6-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 30-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 1-7-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-6-37 F F Campbell
Silverbeech 2-7-37 Volkart Bros.
Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru 26-6-37 N Y K
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
India Maru 9-7-37 O S K
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y K

FOR BASRA

Bankura 30-6-37 M M
Barala 7-7-37 M M
Varela 24-6-37 M M
Varsova 1-7-37 M M

FOR GENOA

Conte Rosso 8-7-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR RANGOON

Jalavihar 26-6-37 Scindia S N

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 25-6-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 1-7-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 29-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 3-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 3-7-37 L Edward

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Tosari (boats American Cotton) 25-6-37
S S Bankura 25-6-37
S S Victoria Marie 25-6-337
S S Winkfield 26-6-37
S S Kalavati 26-6-37

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 26.

S S Rotenfels for Warna: 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Antwerp: 41 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 600 bags bone meal B Ardeshir; 2025 bags crushed bones B Ardeshir; 110 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Gdynia: 110 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

For Amsterdam: 90 bags gum T Laxmidas.

For Hamburg: 2307 bags bones sinews B Ardeshir; 334 bags gum S Kahlfaum; 79 bags gum T Laxmidas; 26 bags gum D Mavji; 140 bales cotton waste Chimanlal and Sons; 28 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 83 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 35 bales head pieces for glue making B Ardeshir.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe: 130 bales cotton raw N Manilal; 702 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 300 bales cotton raw Langley; 100 bales cotton raw A Podar; 125 tons iron scrap M G Abdulhusien; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw A Podar; 100 tons scrap iron Faiz; 275 tons scrap iron T Popatlal.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Moji: 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S India Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw N Nagsee.

For Osaka: 80 tons scrap iron Faiz; 110 tons cast iron Faiz.

S S Gloria Stella for Trieste 55 bales cotton raw L O Vora; 165 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros, 1950 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Izmir: 75 bales c grey yarn E D Sassoon.

For Genoa: 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Venice: 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 2800 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus.

For Glasgow: 1285 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 650 bags linseed oil cake H. Rawji.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S City of Barcilona for Antwerp: 110 bales cotton raw Swastik General Trading.

For Dunkerk: 550 bales cotton raw Bombay; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand;.

For Liverpool: 100 bales cotton raw A Podar.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton raw T Laxmidas.

S S Corfu for London 25 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mill.

IMPORTS.

S S Elysia Agents Anchorline from Liverpool: 122 cases machinery; 134 cases safety cartridges; 366 cases tiles, 84 pkgs valves; 106 cases bottled stout; 39 bdls elect lamps; 21 bales floor cloth: 28 cases engines; 136 ise c i cisterns; 44 pcs stl bars; 30 cases tiles; 197 bags waste leather cuttings; 80 cases rayon yarn; 189 bdls black steel circles; 27 loose stl squares; 579 dms lubg oil, 77 cases confectionary 106 dms per chloride of iron; 22 bales ctn fents; 28 cases grey cotton yarn; 24 dms chloride of zinc; 125 bdls g c sheets; 472 bags stl rivets; 156 brls pitch; 40 cases amorphorus phosphorus; 82 cases black sheets; 60 bags solid alluiose extract 24 packets bending for textile machinery; 25 cases stone breaking hommers; 250 cases whisky; 145 bdls milk, 120 bales old news paper; 37 bales paper; 25 cases aluminium circles; 23 cases essential oil; 94 loose dry aniline dye; 105 cases quaker oats; 50 cases colour; 21 cases auto engine parts; 278 loose pneumatic motor car outer covers; 120 bales wet chrome splits; 208 bdls steel circles; 320 loose ingot solder; 243 cases cottons; 38 cases cotton yarn; 23 cases cotton fents; 56 cylinder liquid chlorine; 34 cases weighing machine 34 dms chloride of lime; 284 ms bleaching powder; 85 kegs lubg grease, 406 package tyres and tubes; 103 barrels soap flakes; 20 dms bicarbonate of amonia

From Glasgow: 21 cases sewing ctu thread on reels; 100 bales old news paper; 414 cases whisky; 230 cases beer 341 htds ale; 25 cases port wine; 45 cases tannic acid; 96 cases sanitary earthern ware; 15 bdls sugar factory material; 451 bags rivets; 81 bags bolts and nuts; 6770 pcs fire bricks; 57 loose iron bars; 100 bags cut steel nails.

From Marseilles: 200 bags almonds.

From Alexandria: 300 bales cotton.

S S Alavi Agents T Morrison from Jeddah: 6 cases specie; 640 bags bajree; 52 pkgs gum.

From Port Sudan: 6299 bales sakel cotton.

S S Uzarda Agents M Mackenzie from Cuddalore: 41 boraks cotton yarn waste.

From Coconada: 202 bags coconut oakes.

From Madras: 61 cases rubber solution.

From Tuticorin: 35 bales cotton yarn 30 bales mats.

From Cochin: 100 cases cashew kernels; 1051 bdls coir yarn; 262 bdls coir rope; 337 bags coconut oil cake; 27 chests black tea; 300 bales raw cotton.

From Calicut: 338 bags cocoanut; 412 bales cotton raw.

From Vizagapatam: 1935 bags niger seed; 163 bags peepal; 251 bags gingerlly seed.

S S Hatarana Agents M Mackenzie from Bassein: 20284 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 751 bags rice; 112 bags cutch.

From Madras: 94 bales raw cotton; 18 boras cotton waste; 59 rolls roofing.

From Cochin: 700 bales raw cotton; 25 bdls coffee; 20 bags prowns.

From Calicut: 250 bales cotton; 112 chests tea; 159 bdls coir fibre; 38 jottas coir yarn; 192 jottas coir rope; 23 bags rice.

S S Tosan Agents Volkart Bros from Sanfrancisco: 1000 bales cotton; 1845 dms Asphalt.

Los Angles: 2900 bales cotton; 2000 bags soda ash; 525 cyls liquified petroleum gas.

From Tandgong: 300 bags paraffin wax; 4878 bags cloves.

From Vancover: 5286 bdls douglas fir lumber; 707 pcs aspenogs.

From Palembang: 300 bags paraffin wax.

From Sonarabaya: 15408 pcs java oak 100 dms alcohol; 40 pcs wheels on axles; 50 bags sizing starch; 37 bags betelnuts

From Portland: 4191 pcs douglas fir lumber.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 25

Broach J/A opening 224 3/4 highest 225 3/4 lowest 224 1/4 closing 225 3/4

Broach A/M 1938 opening 232 1/4 highest 233 1/2 lowest 231 3/4 closing 233 1/2

Oomra July opening 217 1/2 highest 218 3/4 lowest 217 1/2 closing 218 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 212 highest 213 1/2 lowest 212 closing 213 1/2

Bengal July opening 188 highest 188 1/4 lowest 188 closing 188 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 177 highes 177 3/4 lowest 176 3/4 closing 177 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (30-6-37) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-7-37) Rs. 8 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-56) Rs. 25 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 181 October 190 at cross rate 4.93 13/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 226 Liverpool July 6.83 Rs. 71 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 234 Liverpool May 1938 6.90 Rs. 67 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 223 New York July 12.24 Rs. 49 1/2 at cross rate 4.93 13/16

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 cross rate 4.93 13/16 234 New York May 12.31 Rs. 43 3/4 at

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 25

SAKELS—	
July	18.15—10
November	18.38—07
ASHMOUNI—	
August	15.25—63
October	14.38—10
GIZA—	
July	16.40—15
November	16.55—16

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 24th June	4,021
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,967,346
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,825,037
Increase	142,309

Osaka Sampin

Osaka June 26

June	276.50—170
August	270.70—220
September	267.10—250
December	261.50—320

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 25-6-37	6789000	7035000
Receipts Yesterday 25-6-37	6000	4000
Exports to date 25-6-37	5571000	6051000
Stock at Ports 25-6-37	1229000	1452000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-6-37	962000	1522000
Stock at Liverpool 25-6-37	886000	721000
Visible Supply 25-6-37	3425000	3881000
Quantity in sight 25-6-37	12957000	12257000
Quantity out of sight 25-6-37	12784000	11482000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 25

Wheat	13,790 cwts.
Linseed	3,218 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	241 cwts
Poppyseed	24 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,343 cwts.
Castorseed	22 cwts.
Rice	2,629 wts.
Myrabollams	308 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,863 cwts.
Mowraseed	154 cwts.
Gram	393 cwts.
Joowar	308 cwts.
Maize	11 cwts.
Bajree	2,299 cwts.
Indian sugar	5,288 cwts.
Coal	527 tons.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 26

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment July Aug	5 14 0
Shipment Sept	5 12 6
Shipment Oct Dec	5 14 0
Kesar	10 10 0
Saraya	10 2 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, June 25

September	2.53+1
December	2.55 unchanged
March	2.43—1
May	2.46—1

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 26

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£56-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£55-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£64-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 46-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 52-8-0
Tone: Firm	

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Dividend Of As. 4 Per Share

The following report and the statement of accounts will be presented at the eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 13th instant at 3 p.m.:—

The net profit for the year icluding the sum of Rs. 93,066-0-5 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 3,58,113-9-3. This amount the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To pay a dividend of annas four per share (free of Income-Tax) on 7,98,000 shares	1,99,500	0	0
To write down the Premises Account	10,000	0	0
To set aside for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year	20,000	0	0
To place to Reserve Fund	25,000	0	0
To carry forward the Balance to next year's account	1,03,613	9	3
	3,58,113	9	3

To comply with the requirements of Section 87 (i) of the Indian Companies Act, 1936 the Central Bank of India, Ltd., withdrew one of their Directors, Mr. Vithaldas Kanji. In order to make up the minimum number of Directors he was invited to join the Board, and shareholders will be requested to confirm his appointment as a Director.

Two of the Directors Sir Hormusjee C. Dinshaw, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E., and Mr. M. S. Captain retire under Article 99 of the Articles of Association, read with Regulation 78 of the Table A of the Indian Companies Act, They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1936 to 17th June 1937		2,916,739
Same time previous season		2,780,204
Exports from 1st Sept. 1936 to 17th June 1937.—	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	77,212	116,138
Continent	351,788	360,025
China	22,300	86,737
Japan	1,346,958	1,098,134
Coast Ports	32,102	28,794
U. S. A.	8,610	3,053
Total	1,838,970	1,692,791
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1936 to 17th June 1937		225,877
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1936 to 17th June 37		616,085
Same period last year		646,692
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and other Mills in Bombay on 17th June 1937		1,41,713
Same time previous season		829,313

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total recepts from Upcountry from 1st Sept. 1936 to 17th June 1937.	2,215,980
Same time previous year	1,815,476
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 10th June 1937	1,853,558
Same period last season	1,555,468

London, June 24.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	327,300,000x
Public deposit	15,500,000
(A) Other deposits	132,200,000
Government securities	98,000,000
(B) Other securities	23,900,000
Notes and coin	43,600,000
Notes in circulation	383,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	29.52
(A) Other deposits include Bankers	95,000,000
(B) Other securities include discounts and advances	3,800,000

xReceived mutilated. Confirming.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Bombay, June 25.

Messrs. Hata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

25th Week (ended 24th June)

1935	11,136,400
1936	10,783,600
1937	12,843,100
Total for 25 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1935	272,876,800
1937	301,080,000

TRIBUTES TO SIR P. C. RAY

Calcutta 'Varsity Appoints Him As Emeritus Professor

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Handsome tributes to the unique services rendered by Sir P. C. Ray to the cause of scientific education in this province and also to that of the industrial regeneration of the country were paid by Mr S P Mockerjee, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, at to-day's meeting of the Senate which adopted a resolution placing on record the appreciation of the great work done by Acharya Prafulla Chandra in initiating and inspiring researches in Chemistry during his career extending over 45 years.

BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND

Continuing the Vice-Chancellor said that he was not only great as a scientist and also as the founder of the school of Chemistry from which had gone forth brilliant men of science to different Universities in India and were now adorning important positions either in Government services or in public life or in Universities; his greatness consisted in the fact that he had proved himself to be a great benefactor of mankind. During the last 14 years of his service in the University Acharya Ray did not draw his salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, which at his express desire was accumulated to constitute a fund of over Rs. 1,00 000 at the disposal of the Senate for the purpose of conducting higher study and research in Chemistry.

On the Vice-Chancellor's motion the Senate unanimously appointed Sir P. C. Ray as the first Emeritus Professor of Chemistry with effect from July 1 next, when he formally retires.—United Press.

Goldsmith's Death Mystery

ALLAHABAD June 25.

Mystery surrounds a case reported to the City Kotwali wherein four or five persons, apparently relatives of Samgamlal, a goldsmith, took the latter last night to a place and are alleged to have attacked him with knives and daggers. He succumbed to his injuries later in hospital.

Two men have been arrested on suspicion in this connection.—United Press

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 25.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	80 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 6 6
Bank of London & S. American	6 5 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 0 0
Borneo Ltd Pref.	1 3 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stockk	25 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 6 0
Celludose Acetate (Silk) Ord.	0 14 3
Cross & Blackwell New Ord.	0 1 3
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 17 6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	41 0 0
Genl & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	105 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 9 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 4 9
J. Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	6 2 6
C. & E. Morton 7 p.c. Preference	0 9 9
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 5 0
Salt (Saltaires) Deferred Ord.	0 2 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 9 6

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 26.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1935-36	Corresponding Week 1936
Total in sight, (excluding linters),	12,957	96	12 257	80
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	8,183	123	6,015	99
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,571	71	6,051	58
Of which to Japan	1,550	3	1,524	9
Of which to China	26	—	47	2
Of which to Great Britain	1,169	15	1,372	13
Of which to Germany	731	15	860	9
Stock at New York	—	—	—	2
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,229	—	1,452
Stock at U S. interior towns	—	962	—	1,422
World's visible supply	—	5,473	—	5,736
Of which American Cotton	—	3 425	—	3,881
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	12,784	235	11,482	223
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,780	23	7,035	26

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

BOMBAY'S RECEPTION TO SAVARKAR

(Continued from Page 12.)

proud of the nobility of your heart. Your devotion and love for the Hindu religion and cultur are known to all. Your love for religion is not tainted with bigotry and superstition. The conception of religion preached by you is noble and founded on reason. You have taken a v to abolish the barriers of caste that have made weaklings of the Hindus and your efforts for Shuddhi Shanghatan, abolition of caste and removal of untouchability have met with success beyond expectation! We are confident that under your guidance the cause of religious and social reforms will root out evil usages and restore to the Hindu community pristine strength. Your powerful pen with its effective style has given a fiery lustre to Marathi literature. Your "Lives of the National Heroes of India" and other countries have enriched the Marathi language. Even while languishing in the prison-cells of the Andamans, your "Kamala" bloomed under your breath-poem more delicate in the most delicate blooms of heaven, which is a wonder even to the favourites of the Muse!

We have full faith that your powerful pen will create a new force in Bharat. When it was considered dangerous even to pronounce the word "Liberty," you taught Young India how to sacrifice even lives for Liberty. You are, therefore, rightly styled —"A Soldier of Indian Liberty!" Time and again you have proved that age and the most rigorous bonds have not the power to dim the lustre of your courage in the least. This makes us confident in our hope that your unrestricted abilities will render easier for India the path to Freedom."

Mr. Savarkar was then garlanded on behalf of about 30 organisations, including the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Bombay National Guards the Marathi Progressive Writers' Association, the Democratic Swaraj Party, the Arya Samaj and the Young Men's Hindu Association as also on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Ithihalia-Afghania.

WON'T BE BACK-NUMBER

Mr. Savarkar in the course of his reply said at the outset that he did not consider the present honour was due to the views he at present held, but because of what he could do in the cause of the country. Several speakers had expressed their views, and if he understood them correctly, they all desired that he should join hands with those, who were fighting for national freedom. But he failed to see what had made them think that he would be lagging behind in this matter. Possibly he might not go ahead of some of the noble sons of India, who had youth and vigour in them. He would assure them that he would not lag behind, but would always be ready to keep pace with them on their march towards the national goal. (Applause).

Again doubt was expressed regarding his activities such as Hindu Sanghatan and the removal of untouchability. He would say to Mr. M. N. Roy that the question of inequality did not arise in the field of economics alone. He recalled a speech of Mr. M N. Roy in which Mr Roy had said that it was wrong to make a fetish of religion. He wished to assure Mr. Roy that what he intended to do regarding the removal of untouchability was not inconsistent with the creed of Socialism.

TOWARDS SOCIALISM.

As regards the removal of communal barriers he observed, many sub-divisions, sub-castes and various sects existed not only among the Hindus, but also among the Muslims and the Christians. If he could succeed in levelling down the inequalities at present existing in Hinduism and in uniting the 20 crores of Hindus, he would have achieved considerable progress towards Socialism.

Any great political organisation that worked for freedom must have, as an essential, perfect democracy within its fold. No particular community should be given more than necessary importance in politics.

PLEA FOR DEMOCRACY

He had already made it plain, when he unfurled the Tri-colour National Flag at Ratnagiri shortly after the restrictions were removed that the Congress should not be turned into Hindu Mahasabha. It was Madame Cama who first hoisted the Flag the symbol of Indian freedom. Many had gone to the gallows for the same cause. He would be the member of such an organisation where true democracy existed.

After "Vande Mataram" was sung, the function terminated.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

the boldness of poaching Japanese traders and by the suggestion at the Imperial Conference that Darwin, the cosmopolitan capital of the Northern Territory, might become an Imperial naval base.

Anglo-American Trade Front

There is a side-light on the proceedings of the Imperial Conference in connection with the recent re-lighting by the equalisation fund. The importance of that fight can only be judged in relation to the efforts now being made behind the scenes to patch up some sort of truce on the Anglo-American trade front. It is understood in City quarters that though one of the two most important subjects under discussion, the Anglo-American trade treaty proposals have been absent from all the official publicity devoted to the Imperial Conference proceedings One or two of the less dis... dominion delegates, it is stated, however, could not restrain themselves from expressing in public their opinion of the British Government's take-it-or-leave-it attitude about these proposals.

The proposals in question, I gather from an excellent source, are the reduction in the Ottawa tariff wall demanded by the Americans as the price of a trade agreement giving similar concessions to British manufactures. The concessions demanded by the U. S. A. are intended for the most part to secure an easier entry for American agricultural products, into Britain, although it is suggested by some well-informed observers that certain manufactured products, such as automobiles, are also covered. Most of the sacrifices would, however, have to be borne by the Dominions and their trade importance might be considerable. In spite of this, the political significance of an Anglo-American trade agreement in the present state of international affairs would be greater than its actual trade significance and, aware of this three at least of the Dominions—Canada, New Zealand and Australia, are pressing hard for the conclusion of such an agreement.

The British Government, contends one report, has been—and still is—back-pedalling furiously on the whole agreement. When at a recent Press conference awakened questions began to be asked about the Anglo-American situation, the Minister in attendance drew a gloomy picture of the chances of the Dominions agreeing to any Ottawa concessions and devoted much care to creating the impression that the whole thing was in the hands of the Dominions who would, in all probability, drop it. It is this attitude of the Government to the question, I am assured, which was so well exemplified by last week's action of the Equalisation Fund and by Sir John Simon's stonewalling answers to the House of Commons' questions on British monetary policy.

PEASANTS CONDEMN PUPPETS

Biyani Exposes C. P. Govt. Land Revenue Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, (By Mail).

The Chikhli Taluq Conference was held at Chikhli on Thursday last, under the presidentship of Mr. Brijlal Biyani. The attendance was about 1,500, including about 150 ladies. Prominent among those present were, Mrs. Durgatai Joshi, M.L.A., Miss Vimal Gadre, Dr. Parasni's, Sjt. Krishnarao Garadgaonker, M.L.A., Korde Gurji, Sjt. Annasaheb Kale, Sjt. V. R. Soman, Dr. Soman, Sjt. Anand Swami and others.

On his arrival at Chikhli, the president was taken in a procession.

After the National Song was sung, the Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his speech in which he put forth the difficulties and necessities of the peasant class. The president then addressed the Conference for about an hour. In his speech he declined to make any comment on the Viceroy's recent statement, in view of the fact that the Congress Working Committee is meeting on July 5, at Wardha. He traced the history of the enhanced land revenue in the Taluq, by giving facts and figures from the Government Report on the revision settlement. He also showed how the Government have flouted the promise given by them to re-consider the question after passing of the Berar Land Revenue Code, which was under preparation at that time.

Resolutions condemning the 'interim' Ministry, demanding immediate reduction in enhanced land revenue etc., were passed.

Light Tenders Strengthen Spot Cotton

SHORT COVERING AND SPECULATIVE BUYING

Southern Selling And Realising

BOMBAY, June 26.

On Friday, the New York cotton futures market was fairly active on higher Liverpool advices, smaller than expected tenders and weevil complaints. There was speculative buying and short covering but later prices declined on southern selling and realising on reports of favourable weather.

The New York cotton futures market opened very steady and advanced on issuance of 83 notices which were less than expected. There was trade covering and spot house buying of July and Liverpool buying on differences with small Wall Street demand. Prices thereafter eased partially as July notices were circulated freely but buying on small declines offered resistance. Finally covering in July appeared and the session closed steady. Despite continued favourable weather the market was firm on strong technical position. The market opened at a rise of 10 points with October 12.30 and prices soon rose to 12.39 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was considerable realising and October declined to 12.24 which was the lowest level reached at noon. In the afternoon the market was too steady. Near month's firmed up on better enquiry and the market closed at a rise of 13 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 12.74 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 2 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.48c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 6.79. The market was steady on short covering and trade calling with contracts scarce apart from small hedge selling. The proposal to increase British Exchange Equalisation account by 200 Million Sterling was a bullish influence inducing short covering. Later on there was local and Egyptian houses buying and trade calling with straddle selling. The market closed at a net rise of 8 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.95d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Sakels futures were steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Uppers futures found more enquiry and gained 19 to 10 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels closed at a decline of 12 points to a rise of 10 points. Ashmouni futures lost 28 to 4 points.

MANCHESTER CLOTH.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Another quiet week has been experienced so far as turnover is concerned. Dealers continued to regard cotton values with a good deal of suspicion and this is reflected very fully in offers they make. Some of these are hopelessly out of range and it is often found impossible to come to terms.

The fact that a much larger acreage of American cotton has been planted has encouraged the view that lower prices may be seen during the next few months. So far there has been little evidence of price weakness on the part of producers. In the present condition of order books there should be no thought of giving way.

Reports from India intimate that goods are moving into consumption at a satisfactory rate and that stocks in many centres are small. Furthermore, the persistence of enquiry suggests that goods are wanted but it is difficult to induce dealers to pay ruling prices. A steady advance in cotton values would do more than anything else to stimulate buying activity for it is a well known fact that India invariably operates most generously when prices are rising.

KARACHI BUYING.

Karachi has been the best outlet and light bleaching cloths, prints and fancies and a few minor lots of white shirting have been booked but transactions of importance have been exceptional. Calcutta has been disappointing. Only a very small percentage of enquiry has been fruitful; here again the undercurrent is healthy. Madras and Bombay have picked up retail lots of dyed goods and fancies have gone through for the up-country markets.

Demand from Java for dyed and printed goods, and from Singapore for white shirtings and fancies keeps up very well and several lots of organdies for printing have been taken by Rangoon. Colombo has been a buyer of shirtings, dhooties, prints and fancies. Shanghai has come more into the picture with larger purchases of Venetians, Lenos, poplins and fancies aid There is still a fair amount of business under negotiation

Makers for South America report a brisk enquiry for linings and hair-cords West Africa is more concerned about deliveries of goods already on order than entering into fresh commitments

YARN

Although Yarn business has not been satisfactory, demand has received a fillip as a result of the dropping of the N.D.C proposal. In isolated instances it has been possible to dispose of full production of American yarn. Quotations have been firm Spinners generally are being pressed for deliveries and have difficulty in meetings the demand of customers. Business has been available in yarns for the hosiery and thread making industry

Certain spinners of Egyptian specialities have sold heavily but in most other directions transactions have been in small weights

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-12 a.m.)	12.39+19
New York October lowest (12-13 p.m.)	12.24+04
Liverpool October highest	6.93+11
Liverpool October lowest	6.78—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"Tenders below expectatins causing active July short covering large spot interest free buyers of October. Weather continues favourable."

"Weather continues favourable due to clear weather high temperature all over belt."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market advanced on favourable gold news and short covering Bullish.

Notwithstanding weather reports are excellent, advance owing to local operators buying owing to warlike rumours in Europe.

New York: Market firmed on covering of July and stoppage of notices by Spot Houses. Advance checked by Southern selling and profit taking.

Strength of Liverpool smaller than expected tenders here and weevil complaints induced active trade and short covering. Maintenance of advance unlikely if almost perfect prevailing weather continues.

Delivery notices light and have had a tendency to strengthen the spot month. Short covering apparently over. Mills are buying sparingly. While we are inclined to favour the market, our opinion is not strong enough to suggest buying.

Speculators principal buyers, shows strength of July. Surprise disturbing the market.

Eastern: Partly cloudy.

Central: Partly cloudy local thundershowers.

Western: Partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July	12.26
October	12.24
December	12.24
January	12.26
March	12.31
May	12.32
Middling Spot	12.76

NEW ORIEANS COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July	12.23
October	12.26
December	12.33
Middling Spot	12.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

July	6.83
August	6.89
September	6.89
October	6.88
November	6.87
December	6.87
January	6.88
February	6.89
March	6.90
April	6.91
May	6.92
June	6.92
July	6.92
Middling Spot	7.00
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
July	6.82
October	6.88

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 26

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 233/4 for Broach A/M delivery and after advancing to Rs. 234/4 prices declined to Rs. 233/12. July Broach was quoted at Rs. 225/8 as the delivery period is drawing near and there is a fear of large tenders. Holders are liquidating, the tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 1 point and later on was quoted 4 points down. The local market improved on active covering and prices advanced. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	226	4	0
Broach A/M	234	8	0
Oomra July	219	0	0
Oomra D/J	214	8	0
Bengal July	189	0	0
Bengal D/J	179	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 26.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	195	192	189	186
Punjab	195	192	189	186
Oomra No. 3	224	221	218	215
C. P. No. 1	237	234	231	228
C. P. No. 2	228	225	222	219
Broach No. 2		232	229	226 223
Punjab-Ame.		244	241	238 235
Surat		202	289	286 286
Rajpipla		287	284	281 278
Navsari		302	299	296 293

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 26.

52 A Damodar Kudchi old 213 1/4
68 Arjun Khimji Pusad 10 off
300 Viram Ladha Palej 2 on
102 Suryaudi Mill Gadag old 226
100 Hindustan Mill Palej 227/10
165 Arjan Khimji Hingoli 208
51 Kamla Mill Kagvad 35 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Sailu 4 off
135 Ralli Bros Hingoli 195 3/4

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 26.

Bengal Superfine	196/98
Bengal Fine	192/94
C. P. 1	223/25
C. P. 2	218/20
Arvi	218/20
Ellichpur	216/18
Berar	213/16
Khamgaon	213/16
Mulkapur	211/13
Khandesh	206/10
Jalna/Sailu	206/10
Burwah Sanavad	213/16
Mathia	183/88
Broach Fine	226/31
Punjab/American	228/33
Punjab 289F.	296/306
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	266/68
Surat	276/81
Navsari	300/303
Kampala	416/18

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	15	205,549
Central India	50	335,446
Barsi and Nagar	9	173,906
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,434
Berar		578,835
Central Provinces		113,941
Total Oomras	74	1,509,171
Dholera	579	158,283
N.-W. Provinces		9,848
Rajputana	65	95,061
Sind-Punjab	792	336,136
Broach	13	340,143
Coompta and Dharwar	119	65,311
Westerns-Northerns	103	38,191
Cocoanada		153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	15,684
Persian		14
American		18,663
Egyptian and African	3,399	385,794
Comilla Burma and other sorts		22
Total	5,146	2,972,492

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th June

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,122	437,635
Japan and China	950	1,579,649
Coast Ports		32,041
Up-country by Rail		252,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		21,891
Total	5,072	2,123,748

LONDON SEEDS.

London, June 26.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., ton, June sellers £13-0-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., ton, June-July sellers £14-8-9.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton, June-July sellers £15-5-0.

Rapeseed, Toria Hull-Cont., c.i.f., ton, June-July sellers £14-12-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., ton, June-July sellers £14-0-0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 26.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, May-June sellers 43|9.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, June sellers 44.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
June	9.55
July	9.65
August	9.65
September	9.65
F. G. F. Spot	10.09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.95
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.10
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.25
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.85
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.00
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.15
BENGAL:	
Good	4.80
Fully Good	5.00
Fine	5.15

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 26

Yesterday London gold prices improved 2d to £7-0-6 1/2 following the increase of £200 million in Equalisation fund. London Paris Exchange declined 2 points at 110.88 and Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 13/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 19 13/16d. Speculators sold and India bought. Business was small and buyers were satisfied. Later on the market was quietly steady. At the close there were buyers at 5/16th over fixed prices. New York Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents but Montreal futures declined 20 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 7/16. The local market was quiet but steady. There was scattered buying in silver but gold was quiet with increased offerings.

GOLD

Ready	34	13	6
Jeth delivery	34	13	6
Ashad delivery	34	8	9

SILVER

Ready	51	11	0
Jeth delivery	51	11	0
Ashad delivery	51	13	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal June 25

June	44.75—20
July	44.75—20
September	44.50—20

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 26.

Spot	19-7|8
Forward	19-15|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|0|7-1|2.

Export Of Gold

Bombay, June 26.

Bar gold and sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 18,64,097 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, June 26.

The s.s. Talkliwa which sailed on Wednesday carried a consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 7,139 for Mombassa.

Four other consignments of the following description were shipped by the s.s. Corfu on Saturday:—Bar gold valued Rs. 17,406 for Port Sudan via Aden; Rs. 1,344 for London; Rs. 18,10,993 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; and sovereigns worth Rs. 27,215 for Aden.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,98,76,48,403.

No Movement In Silver

London June 24

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that as anticipated the price appears to have settled down at a level of which 19 3/4 is the bottom. At this figure and a fraction over America bought and there has also been a demand from India. India and to a lesser extent China sold but the volume of business was not large and not much movement is anticipated."—Reuter

LONDON METALS

London June 25

Copper	£ 55 13 9
Lead	£ 23 17 6
Spelter	£ 22 5 0
Tin	£255 5 0

American Cotton Crop

Liverpool, June 26

No precipitation, temperatures 95 to 100 in Western and Central Belts. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 26

Yesterday Liverpool market was steady scattered showers are reported in Canada but are not sufficient. The serious damage by black rust to the U. S. A. crop and about 30 per cent irreparable damage to the Canadian crop caused advance in Winnipeg and Chicago. Linseed market was strong on reports of 10 per cent abandonment in area in U. S. A. and unfavourable crop reports from Argentine. The local market was firm with improved buying and short covering. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	8	3	3
Linseed May	8	4	6
Wheat September	5	8	9
Wheat January	5	12	6
Wheat May	5	9	9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 26

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	40	7	0
Highest	40	8	0
Lowest	40	3	6
Closing	40	6	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	35	5	0
Highest	35	6	6
Lowest	35	2	0
Closing	35	4	0
Cottonseed Sept—			
Opening	19	4	0
Highest	19	4	6
Lowest	19	2	0
Closing	19	3	3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 25

July	£14 8 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 25

July	105d.
October	104 3/4d.
December	104 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 25

July	dol 1.16 1/8
September	dol 1.16 3/4
December	dol 1.14 3/4 closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 26

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99/13
3 per cent 1951/54	100/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/7
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/2
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
5 per cent 1939/44	105/2
5 per cent 1940/43	107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	105/6

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1945/55	119/6
4 per cent 1953/63	111/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/4
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	122/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107
5 per cent M Deb 1949	117/4
5 per cent 1954	129/8
5 per cent K P I 1956	129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	101

The market was steady

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 94/14 to close steady at Rs. 95. July settlement quotes two annas lower. Tone very steady

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 26

B C Rate I I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 269 1/4
Bank's buying T T 267
PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 830
Bank's buying T T 845
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HUNGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 82 7/8
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.93 7/8 25th instant
Japan London 1/2 26th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 26th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 7/16 26th instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 26th instant
London Paris 110.88 25th instant
London Belgium 29.24 25th instant
London Switzerland 21.56 1/4 25th instant
London Berlin 12.31 25th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 25th instant
London New York 4.93.32 25th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 1/8 25th instant
London Italy 93.85 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady. Dull.
Gold £7-0-4 1/2 24th instant
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 25th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 24th instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 24th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 24th instant
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 25th instant
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 24th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 25th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Quiet.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, June 25

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, June 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unshanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 26.

Linseed Oil, Naked London, per cwt., June sellers 29|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil, Naked London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 29|10-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. was closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, June 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), [illegible] closed.

Scattered Realising In Share Bazar

MARKET SHOWS RESISTANCE AGAINST DECLINES

Narrow Price Movement

BOMBAY, June 26.

Following better London advices, the local Share Bazar opened steady and prices improved under buying but higher levels attracted scattered realising.

The market was influenced by baseless rumours and buyers were few. Later on the market showed resistance against declines but all rallies met with increased selling.

Business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow. Increase of 200 million in the British Equalization fund shows that there will be no decline in Gold price and the exchange ratio will be maintained under any circumstances.

The uncertainty over Franc and disturbed European political situation induced some week-end liquidation in the local market. Later on it was reported that present Government will not devalue the Franc.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,460 and advanced to Rs. 1,475 at this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 1,456. Another attempt was made to raise prices by some support and Deferreds advanced to Rs. 1,465 but again met with realising and prices weakened towards the close.

It appears that in the absence of large professional interest in steel shares prices are fluctuating within a trading range following foreign financial and political developments.

Bombay Burma shares displayed good undertone under active buying while cotton mill shares were barely steady with Bombay Dyeings at 928-12.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: June 26.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	290	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	926	12
100 CENTURY	207	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	272	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	181	4
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D Sassoon (nil)	0	6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135	10
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	182	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	81	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	326	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
50 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905	0
250 Model	50	10
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	243	12
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	35	0
100 Phoenix (10)	265	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	91	14
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	252	8
100 Swan (nil)	105	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	905	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	31	2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1530	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	380	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	152	8
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	5	12
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	180	0
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	127	8
160 INDIAN (Rs 24)	483	12
40 Katni Def.	2200	0
100 KATNI ORD (Rs. 10)	365	0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	287	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	28	0
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	485	0
70 United (Rs. 5)	148	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	42	0
20 Mercantile	56	0
200 Oriental (125)	4,825	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	171	14
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1,652	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 12-8)	149	3
100 B'Bay SUB.	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	211	4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	3
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,372	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	930	0
100 C. Province	96	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	95	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	4
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	768	12
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1,450	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 7-8)	329	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	306	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	161	4
200 B'bay Sale Dep (Rs 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs 13-12)	270	0
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	695	0
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	230	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil	5	2
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	115	4
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	8
2sh. Indian Copper	3	5
10 Indian I and Steel	43	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	136	4
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	590	0
100 I. Radio Ord (15))	535	0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	606	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26	2
30 PREMIER CON.	99	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	31	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1537	8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	300	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	95	0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	511	4
7 p.c Katni 1st	138	2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146	4
7 1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	12	12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	153	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1557	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	190	0
7-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	162	12
7 p.c Vishnu	680	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	8
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c Sholapur	31	4
4 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 26

Bombay Dyeing (931/4) 932 930 926 927
Century (200) 202 201 206 202 208 209 207
Central India (270) 276 273 275 272 276 272
Kohinoor (327/8) 328 330 327 330 326
New Great (240) 242 243 241 243
Simplex (91/4) 92 93 91 92 91/14
Swadeshi (253/12) 255 252 255 251 252
Bundi (37/12) 37/8 37/12
Cement (483/12) 482 484 485 487 489 485
Punjab (28) 28
Shahabad (478/12) 480 485 483
Andhra (1645) 1645 1652
Tata Hydro (177/3) 177
Tata Power (1371/4) 1375 1387 1370 1375 1372
Tram Ord (149/6) 149/11 149/6
T Steel Defd (1462/6) 1462 1475 1469 1462 1450
T Steel Ord (330) 331 332/6 332 334 329 331/8 329/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (162/12) 162/6 164 162/12
Bellapur (161/4) 161
B Steam (270) 270
B Burma (691/4) 697 695 702 692 695 693 695

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	49
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	58
Amr Super Power	1 1/8
Electric Bond Commen	15
Northern S Power A	21
American Tel and Tel	146
Western Union Telg	45
Canadian Pacific Railway	13
Erie Railway	14
Great North Pfd Railway	46
New York Cntral Railway	37
Pennsylvania Railway	39
Southern Pacific Railway	44
Amr Water Works Pfd	23
Bethelehem Steel	83
Crucible Steel	65
Ludlum	21
Republic Steel	35
United S Steel	66 1/8
Amr Rolling Mills	15
Anaconda Copper Mining	53
Int Nickel of Canada	58
General Motors	60
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	32 1/2
Socony Oil	19 1/2
National Dairy	19
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	43
Amerex	23 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	805

Market easing slightly on account of week-end evening up. Car loadings for the week up 65622 units Turnover 570.000 shares

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 26.

T.T. London on:

New York	4.93.87
Paris	110.89
Berlin	12.30-1|2
Madrid	37.50
Amsterdam	8.97-7|8
Brussels	29.22-3|4
Milan	23.87
Berne	21.55
Prague	141.68

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

REGD. NO.. B. 1065

SUBSCRIPTION RATE
"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22037.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries:
Rs. 45 Per Year.
Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOLINDER'S
Coffee MILLS & ROASTERS.
Electric, Power, Gas, Hand.
Large stock from Rs. 40 to 500.
20 years experience at disposal.
DINSHAW & Co.,
47, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1937

Bombay's Homage To "Soldier Of Liberty"

Savarkar Assures That He Won't Lag Behind In Freedom's Fight

A warm reception was accorded to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Poona.

He was taken in a procession from the Azad maidan to the Krishna Cinema Hall, along the Girgaum Road.

Tribute To Savarkar

Glowing tributes were paid to his service and sacrifice in the cause of the country, at a meeting held at the Hall, where leaders of all progressive schools of thought in the City and of various religious organisations, welcomed him. Admission was by tickets.

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO SAVARKAR

Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided over the meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Chairman of the Savarkar Reception Committee, who could not attend the meeting, sent a message from Poona heartily congratulating Mr. Savarkar on his release, and paying his tribute to "a patriot with unparalleled devotion and willingness to serve."

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in paying tribute to the great sacrifices of Mr V. D. Savarkar said that he spoke on behalf of the whole of nationalist India, and not as a representative of this particular section or that of the nation. In this vast country where different communities existed, they might have disruptions and differences, but so far as national emancipation was concerned, there was but one Flag under which all the people rallied. He legitimately claimed Savarkar on behalf of that National Flag. He meant the Savarkar not of yesterday, who was kept aloof from politics, but Savarkar of 30 years ago, a man whose spirit had caused international sensation. That was the Savarkar he came to honour at the meeting.

SOLDIER OF FREEDOM

He was sure that Mr. Savarkar now that he was back again in politics, would desire freedom first and foremost, would be a soldier of freedom. He had faced tremendous persecution from land to land and from court to court.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that the Congress had been agitating for a long time in the past, for the release of Mr. Savarkar and it was but natural that Congressmen should rejoice at his release.

He would call upon Mr. Savarkar, in the name of the Lokamanya Tilak, in the name of Maharashtra and in the name of the whole of India, to carry forward the torch of Indian freedom. The sufferings and sacrifices of the noble sons of India had a mission for him and he would invite him to carry out that glorious mission and take the torch that was still burning and that would not be extinguished until the goal was reached. (Applause).

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas associating himself with what Mr. Nariman had said observed that the Congress felt that the persecution of Mr. Savarkar was unjust and he was happy that after all these years of effort, Barrister Savarkar was released at last. He hoped that Mr. Savarkar would be not merely a reformer but would assume leadership in the march towards India's goal.

AN OLDEST ADMIRER

Mr. M. N. Roy, said that he would pay his homage to Mr. Savarkar, as one of his oldest admirers. When Savarkar was known to the world by reason of his courageous act, Mr. Roy was but a school-boy and the action of Mr. Savarkar was one of the sources of his inspiration, towards his desire to fight for freedom and to participate in all the struggles of the oppressed peoples in whichever part of the world such struggles had taken place. If, perhaps, he discussed with Mr. Savarkar certain political issues, there might be disagreement between them, but on one issue they were agreed, namely, the fight for independence.

FREEDOM FIRST

Regarding religion, Mr. Roy was of the view that a slave could have no religion, no culture and no art, as long as he continued to be a slave. That showed the supreme necessity of fighting for and obtaining freedom first and foremost. If they side-tracked the issue by thinking of past culture, they would only be deviating from the right issues and thereby committing a grave mistake. And Mr. Savarkar would be the last man, he was sure, of committing such a mistake. They must all unite because they must guide the greatest organisation in India to-day, and he believed that the Indian National Congress provided the one common platform from all those who are inspired with a desire to fight for political freedom (loud applause). He would welcome all to join the Congress, including Mr. Savarkar, to make the Congress, a more effective instrument of mass struggle.

INSPIRATION TO YOUTH.

Mr. Lalljee Pendse said that the youth of Maharashtra were to-day inspired with that burning desire for freedom and hoped that Mr. Sarvarkar would see that their desire was fulfilled.

Mr. S. K. Patil in welcoming Mr. Savarkar referred to the proceedings against Mr. Savarkar and said that even English lawyers had commented on the case as one of international constitutional impropriety.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, said that the Savarkar brothers had suffered most for the country. The politics of Mr. Savarkar were not merely arm-chair politics, they were of a different type. Whatever the differences might be among the Indians, the need of the moment was a United Front. All these differences and disputes could be settled later on.

"Soldier Of Liberty"

The Secretary then presented the address of welcome, enclosed in a beautiful silver casket. In the course of the address it was stated:

"Fetters closed on you while you were giving lessons in liberty to your countrymen. You suffered transportation for fourteen years. Disfavour of the Government placed you under restrictions even after you were restored to your Motherland. Such a terrible fate would have worn down even the bravest heart! You suffered these agonies with fortitude and persisted in the service of your countrymen, fostering a new life in them. Your countrymen are

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6.)

RAJEN BABU FOR CHAPRA

FYZABAD, June 26.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who came here to preside over the District Political Conference, held at Goshaingunj, left for Chapra this evening.

He was given a send-off by prominent Congress leaders of the district including Acharya Narendra Deo.—United Press.

ASPHYXIATION TRAGEDY

Fate Of Three Municipal Workers In City Drains

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 26.

An asphyxiation tragedy occurred this morning at Bhimpura sewage drain in Ranchore lines, the Gujerati quarters of the City.

It appears that three persons, described as municipal employees, went down the manhole to clean the drain, but were overwhelmed, one after the other by cases emanating therefrom. The municipal fire brigade hurried to the spot and drew out one dead and two in a precarious state and sent them to hospital. Little hope is entertained of saving even one of these.

The Governor is returning to Karachi to-morrow after three weeks holiday at Ziarat.

CONGRESS PARTY'S ROOM BURGLED

Cassh Box Intact But Files Tampered With

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

It has been reported that the room occupied by the Congress party in the U. P. Legislature in the Council House, Lucknow, was broken open at night and while the cash box was found in tact the next morning some of the files are alleged to have been tampered with.

The matter has been reported to the Police.—A. P.

RUSSIAN ARRESTED

Found Without Railway Ticket At Lahore Station

LAHORE, June 27.

The Railway Police arrested a young Russian as he go out of a passenger train at Lahore station.

Inquiries show that he had been in India for the last five years and was recently released from the Alipore Jail, where he had served one year under the Vagrancy Act. He neither had a Railway Ticket nor money on his person.

We was produced before the Magistrate and was remanded into custody.—A.P.

CASE AGAINST CONGRESSMAN

All Three Assessors Give Diffferent Verdicts

CUTTACK, June 26.

The hearing of the case against Mr. Prankrishna Padhiary, president of the Cuttack District Congress Committee who has been charged with having made a seditious speech on April 1 last concluded to-day before Mr. S. M. Das, sub-Judge and a Board of Assessors. The Board of Assessors was composed of three persons one of whom gave the verdict that the speech was not seditious, the second maintained the case was doubtful while the third found the accused not guilty. The Judge reserved odrers till the 30th of June. —United Press.

KISAN COMMITTEE MEETING

Important Matters To Be Discussed

PATNA, June 26.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, general secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, writes:

An important meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee will be held at Niyamatpur, Belagunj on the 14th July, 1937, and subsequent dates. Along with that, meetings of the B. P. K. Sabha and its Council will also be held. Matters of great importance are to be discussed and decided. All Kisan leaders in the country are expected to be present.—United Press.

GOVT. CANNOT RESIST OUR DEMAND

Need Of Exertion Of Necessary Pressure

SAXENA ON RELEASE OF POLITICALS

CALCUTTA, June 27.

"I am sure that no Government can resist our demand for a long time, provided the necessary pressure is brought to bear on it," says Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., in a statement to the press on the question of the release of political prisoners. At the outset he refers to two items of news. one from Rangoon announcing the unconditional release of 44 rebellion convicts and the other from Simla announcing the decision of the Punjab ministerial party opposing the release of political prisoners. He adds, "coming to Bengal I find the Ministry is still cogitating and has not deemed it fit to take the public into its confidence regarding its intentions in the matter. The Premier has not even cared to acknowledge my letter on the subject. That shows how the Premier and the Bengal Ministry care for public opinion. Indeed I am surprised to read in the papers that I have come to see Mr. Fazlul Huq. I have no such idea for the present. I am sure that no Government can resist our demand for long provided necessary pressure is brought to bear on it."

BAKSHI'S HUNGER-STRIKE.

Referring to Bakshi's hunger-strike for nearly 30 days Mr. Saxena says "though it is no secret that we have all advised him to postpone it for the present and I still hope he will be able to see his way to do so, yet I regard it our moral duty to do whatever we can to secure the release of political prisoners and detenus."

Mr. Saxena will probably stay here for a week during which he will visit some of the districts of Bengal, Midnapore and Chittagong.—A. P.

HARIJAN COLONY IN SALEM

To Be Run On Model Hygienic And Sanitary Lines

SALEM, June 26.

There is a proposal to open a Harijan colony at Mattupatti village in Salem Taluq. An area of 300 acres will be assigned to settle 100 Harijans, each getting three acres.

Towards financing of the house building, scheme, Mr. G D. Birla will place a sum of Rs. 3,500 with the Tamil Nadu Branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. A hundred houses will be built at the colony and the Government will also help Harijan inhabitants by permitting free cutting of timber from an adjoining reserve area, for house-building purposes.

A house-building co-operative society and an agricultural society would also be formed in the colony. The District Economic Council, Salem, will also sanction the excavation of four wells on the basis of a one-third contribution by the inhabitants.

Besides the above, a school an industrial home, a temple and a village hall will be provided and the colony will be run under the supervision of Mr. K. V. Subba Rao, on ideal hygienic and sanitary lines.—United Press

RAILWAYS RECORD INCREASED EARNINGS

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 26.

Total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the period ending June 10 amount to Rs. 260 crores or 21 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to June 10 amount to 19.50 crores or 118 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.

MARCH ON SRINAGAR

Muslims Protest Against Recent Jail Incident At Poonch

LAHORE, June 26.

The Publicity Secretary of the Muslim Conference wires from Poonch (Kashmir) that a congregation of 20,000 Muslims gathered in the mosque on the occasion of Friday prayers unanimously adopted the programme of making a trek towards Srinagar to register their protest that no action has been taken respecting the Muslim demands regarding the recent Jail incident at Poonch.

The message adds that the whole mass of people left Poonch at 4 p.m. yesterday under Amir-i-Millat Ghulam Hider.—A.P.

FRESH SECURITY DEMAND

Magistrate's Order Sequel To Part Forfeiture Of Deposit

PATNA, June 26.

Following an order of the Local Government forfeiting a part of the security deposited by the editor of "Navashakti", a Hindi weekly, under the Press Act, 1931, the District Magistrate, Patna, has called upon the editor to furnish another security of Rs. 250 within ten days.

The order related to an article published in the paper regarding Government's Urdu order.—United Press.

HE GAVE THEM THE SLIP!

Police Hunting For Prisoner Who Bolted From Jail

LAHORE, June 25.

A successful bid for liberty was made to-day by Gurbax Singh, a prisoner in the Borsta. Jail, Lahore. It is stated that Gurbax was allowed to work in the garden outside the jail and taking advantage of the temporary absence of the guard, gave the slip. The police are combing the countryside to rearrest him.—United Press.

SIR SRINIVAS SHARMA CHANGES MIND

No Resignation Of Assembly Membership

SIMLA, June 26.

Sir Srinivas Sharma, nominated member of the Central Assembly, who had declared his intention to resign membership after the last Assembly session at Delhi, appears to have informed the authorities here that he has now changed his mind and will like to continue to be in the Assembly —United Press.

IDOLS THROWN IN "NULLAH"

Sensation At Etawah

BAREILLY, June 26.

Sensation was created among the Hindus of Ghatiya Ajmatali at Etawah when the idols of Mahavir and Durga Devi of the local temple were found thrown into a 'nullah' and their pedestals broken.

On receipt of information the police hurried to the spot and pacified the Hindus. The police are making investigation.—United Press.

Punjab Bye-Election

LAHORE, June 25.

Dr. Satyapal, in the course of a press statement announces that Munshi Hari Lal, pleader, Multan, whose election petition against the return of L. Shiv Dyal has been accepted, has been nominated by the Congress to contest this seat (Multan Urban General), where as a result of the unseating of Lala Shiv Dyal a bye-election will take place.—United Press

Dramatic Arrest Of Meherally

SEQUEL TO BAN ON PUBLIC SPEECHES

Malabar Police Take Him Into Custody While Addressing Meeting

BOMBAY, June 26.

The Secretary of the Socialist Party, Calicut, wires to the Associated Press that Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Socialist leader of Bombay, was taken into custody by the police, while addressing a meeting in the Town Hall, Calicut, and taken to the police station.

At Protest Meeting

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Malabar District Congress Committee, to protest against a ban placed on Mr. Meherally, by the District Magistrate.

Dramatic Arrest

Towards the middle of the meeting, Mr. Meherally himself entered the hall, and amidst cheers addressed the gathering.

Mr. Meherally was still speaking when police officers arrived and arrested him.

HOW THE ORDER WAS SERVED

CALICUT, June 26.

The Secretary, Congress Socialist Party, Calicut, wires under to-day's date as follows:—

Mr. Yusuf Meherally who came to Malabar to preside over the Provincial Congress Socialist Conference returned to Calicut from Mangalore late last night after a whirlwind tour of North Malabar. After his arrival the circle inspector of police called on Mr. Meherally at the office of the Congress Socialist Party and served him with an order under section 144, issued by the District Magistrate, Malabar, prohibiting him from making speeches for one month.

TEXT OF ORDER

The text of the order runs as follows:—

"Whereas it has been brought to my notice by a Sub-Inspector of Police, Special Branch, that you, Yusuf Meherally, have been delivering speeches in the District of Malabar of a nature calculated or likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity and whereas perusing the speeches delivered by you between 20th and 22nd June, 1937, I am satisfied it is necessary in the interests of public tranquillity that steps be taken to prevent you from delivering further speeches of that nature, this order has been issued requiring you to refrain from addressing any gathering of five or more persons within the limits of the Revenue Taluks, Calicut, Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponnani for a period of one month from the date of the order, information having been furnished me that you intend to visit the area in question from 25th June onwards. This order is in view of the urgency of the matter passed exparte."

Mr. Meherally received the order with a smile and remarked to the police officer: "It is the most cheering piece of news that I have received since coming to Malabar."

The news of the order has created a great sensation here and important developments are expected.—A.P.

LOWER ENTRANCE AGE FOR GOVT. SERVICE

Madras Move To Bar Lower Ranks To 'Varsity Men

OOTACAMUND, June 26.

With a view to discourage candidates with University qualifications from seeking lower ranks of Government service, it is understood that the Madras Government is contemplate reducing the upper age-limit for recruitment to certain classes of Govt. service to an age as low as eighteen.—A.P

Merchant Robbed With Lure Of Gold

LUCKNOW, June 25.

News of a local merchant being robbed of currency notes valued at Rs. 300 in a jungle about 10 miles from here, has been received.

It is stated that some unknown person came to him, saying that he wanted to sell gold worth Rs. 600 at half price it being stolen property. The merchant who agreed to purchase the gold, was taken to the jungle. There he was robbed of the money by the person and his six accomplices.

The police are making vigorous investigation.—United Press.

Army Manoeuvres Bill

SIMLA, June 26.

It is understood that the Army Manoeuvres Bill will not be proceeded with in the Simla session.

The Select Committee on the Bill which held inconclusive meetings in Delhi may meet again to finish their work.—United Press.

MADHUVANTI BRIDGE DAMAGED

Dhoraji Dam Breaks Down: Water Enters Shops

(From Our Correspondent.)

BILKHA, June 27.

Three potter girls were buried under a wall on Friday in Bilkha. One died on the spot. The condition of another is precarious.

Boats from Veraval were sent yesterday for transhipment as two pillars of the Madhuvarti bridge were washed away along with iron girders. It is likely the goods traffic will run via Talala and Visavadar.

It is rumoured that the dam near Dhoraji broke down and the waters of Bhadar ran through the City shops, causing damage of 5 lacs of rupees.

HARIJAN CONFERENCE IN TAMIL NADU

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar To Preside

SALEM, June 27.

It is understood that a provincial Harijan workers' conference will be held under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengode Taluq, under the presidency of Mr. C Rajagopalachariar, leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature on July 4 and 5.

A village workers' conference will also be held on July 6 and 7 while a Good Templars' Conference will be held on July 8 and 9. United Press.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Rad Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.